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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Sanctions Now Isolate Italy

Italians Voice Resentment

52 Nations Apply Pressure

U. S.-Canada Shatter Tariff

Trade Is Expected to Double

Mr. Hoover Blasts New Deal

ITALY is swept against its will into a desperate position never before occupied by any nation. It becomes the object of harsh, biting, inexorable sanctions. It feels closing in on it like a rope on its throat the carefully drafted measures under which 52 nations plan to reduce it to a state of helplessness and cause it in sheer self-survival to respect its Covenant Treaty signature and withdraw empty-handed from its aggressive war on Ethiopia. The League nations are solemnly pledged to buy no goods from Italy and to sell it nothing from a list of articles essential to its comfortable existence. The United States, Germany, Japan and others are outside the League. Italy will offer a most tempting market to them. What Italy can secure from them is problematical—The League nations mean in deadly earnestness that their boycott shall win to its grim goal.

* * *

In Italy's cities present strange sight. The people keep an informal holiday to show that they begin courageously their enforced sufferings under the sanctions imposed by nearly all the other nations. Black-shirted youth parade the flag-bedecked streets, voicing indignation over the "ignominy and iniquity" of the boycott. The Government makes no effort to curb popular resentment, but guards the British and French Embassies in Rome with light artillery and strong bodies of infantry. The stores do business as usual, not knowing when failing supplies may affect normal conditions. From Italy rises a cry which at first is full-throated—"Implacable resistance!"

* * *

In Geneva finds minor difficulties arising at the start, but these are not vital. Of the nations, 52 agree on arms and financial prohibitions, 51 on economic. Egypt, outside the compact, joins the boycott. Sanctions are no child's play. They are meant to hurt and they will hurt deeply. They are cold, determined punishment for one who defies a promise and they are meant to deepen until the aggressor repents and the promise is fulfilled. Suffering will loose the less agreeable passions of men. The world must help here with its calmest thinking—Why cannot Italy see what all other nations see before the searing iron leaves a permanent mark?

* * *

The tariff fence between the United States and Canada becomes a historic wreck. With simultaneous announcement from Washington and Ottawa of the terms of the reciprocal trade treaty, it is seen that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have endeavored to restore by drastic slashes at the barrier the trade that formerly amounted to $1,000,000,000 a year. The President states that business will go leaping upward when the treaty becomes effective on Jan. 1, will double in two years if not in one year, and that the two largest countries of North America will get away from a mistaken policy that has made each the other's second best customer—Each will become the largest purchaser of the surpluses the neighbor country has for sale.

* * *

Canada's first joyous acclaim of the new trade understanding comes from the lumber, cattle, distilling and fishing interests. The $4 duty and tax on Douglas fir and western hemlock is reduced one half on a quota of 250,000,000 board feet. Newsprint, pulpwood and wood pulp come in free. The whisky duty is lowered 50 per cent. Canadian concessions to the United States cover machinery, farm commodities, raw cotton, fruits, vegetables and a long list of manufactured articles. Washington experts call the concessions well balanced. A special feature is that the terms of this agreement extend to any "most favored nation" that wishes to apply. Many American manufacturers may complain over alleged discrimination. Such complaints always accompany tariff making. But the White House says no changes—It holds that a splendid new trade era is definitely assured.

* * *

Herbert Hoover, former President, becomes a great political speech maker. He used to speak in moderate utterances, safe, sound and statistical; but now, as he belabors the New Deal of his successor, he rises to oratorical heights, plays with rhetoric, sets the night air full of shooting stars. In his speech before the Ohio Society in New York, Mr. Hoover even outlines a full 11-point fiscal program which he says would save the country. He rakes the Administration. "There are nests of political termites at work," he declares in un-Hooverlike words. "The philosophy of planned economy is neither conservative, liberal nor common sense." "If they have a cash register, it certainly has an astronomical keyboard." People begin to eye with a new interest the Hoover who winds up with a challenge to Washington to finish out the alphabetical aids—He proposes a loan corporation for xylophones, yachts and zithers.

Japan Plans Control Of North China Area; Secession Move Nears

Tokyo Sees Separation Move of Five Provinces as Imminent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 18—North China is about to be cut off from the rest of China and made into an autonomous province "co-operating" with Japan, according to reports today in the Japanese press.

Five Chinese provinces—Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Chahar and Suiyuan—are included in the separatist plan, with a combined population of about 95,000,000. Manchoukuo, taken from China in 1931-32, has only some 32,000,000. Moreover, the five provinces of North China represent the heart of ancient China and are economically among the most vital to the Nanking Government.

The sudden emergence into the open of projects for "another Manchoukuo" in North China—a development believed coming more slowly but certainly by economic and military penetration—climaxes recent weeks of increasing tension between China and Japan.

Currency Precipitates Issue

Some reports set next Thursday for proclamation of the new Government, which is expected to be under the leadership of Sung Cheyuan, Commander of the Peiping Garrison, and Gov. Han Fu-chu of Shantung Province.

The authority of the Nanking Government in north China has been greatly weakened since Japanese military pressure last May and June forced withdrawal of most of the Central Government's troops, and various administrative changes. Recent currency p[illegible] of Nan-

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By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seceding Area

Blackened Sections of Map Show Five Provinces Involved in Independence Move

Boston Trade Hails Treaty With Canada

Removal of 10 Per Cent Charge Held Victory for Commerce Club

Boston Today—*also sees*—Protests as welfare department fails to provide fuel for cold week end—State police seek airplane and patrol boat—Curley announce first list of prison pardons—New England cotton men hope to get large share of 150,000,000 square yards of cloth to be ordered by Government for relief distribution.

***Trade*—Canadian Pact Pleases Boston Business**

Boston waterfront interests today hailed the new trade compacts between the United States and Canada as the greatest single boon to Boston and North Atlantic port business in generations. Apprehension, expressed in telegrams to the President last week demanding that Canada remove its 10 per cent extra charge on goods addressed for points in Canada but entering through ports in the United States, turned to unrestrained joy today as news came from Washington that removal of this charge was included in the reciprocal agreements signed.

Removal of the 10 per cent charge was hailed here as a victory for the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston. This organization has waged an unrelenting campaign against the measure for the last five years.

The charge was applied to goods imported from abroad. Previous to 1927 such goods might be shipped to ports in the United States and then sent by rail to Canada. At the border a tariff was paid at the usual Canadian rate. After 1927, however, an extra 10 per cent was collected by Canada on shipments routed through the United States. This compelled shipments to land at Canadian ports, and seriously reduced trade volumes in American ports, especially Boston.

Governor Curley hailed the measure as a stabilizing influence on food prices in both countries today.

Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fish Association, was also delighted with business prospects opened up by the treaty.

***Welfare*—Charge Made 22,000 Families Without Heat**

Councilor Henry Selvitella of East Boston charged today that 22,000 families on Boston's welfare lists went cold Sunday because the Boston

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49 Nations Begin Economic Sanctions Against Italy Under League's Control; U. S. Seeks Not to Upset Geneva Plans

Line Is Drawn Between Normal and Abnormal Trade With Italy

First Will Not Be Interfered With

Will Guard Against Lure of Rich Profits for Goods Under Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—As 51 nations twisted the screws of economic sanction down on Italy the State Department today grimly checked over the list of devices whereby it intends to prevent the lure of Italian war profits from proving too attractive to American traders.

The primary concern here is to make certain that Americans are not the cause of upsetting the League program. A sharp distinction has been drawn between normal American trade with Italy and abnormal trade. By the latter is meant any tendency here to take advantage of the refusal of League powers to supply certain essential raw materials to Italy.

Normal Trade to Go On

It is apparent that no serious effort will be made to interfere with normal exports to Italy. There is no legal authority for such interference and in the opinion of interested officials no particular reason for so doing. But any exporter who attempts to rush into a market which a League power has renounced is likely within a very short time to feel the weight of governmental disapproval.

Up to today there has only been a strong warning against such trade. Both President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, have made it clear that their policy is to discourage trade with Italy in all commodities which are essential to Italy's war activities.

Plans Are Still Secret

Beginning with today there is a very important reason for going beyond mere warnings. The United States is not joining with the League in its sanctions program.

But official opinion here does recognize that the League's efforts are in the interest of peace and world stability. Having taken that view of the situation, it follows that the United States Government must do all in its power to restrain its nationals from upsetting the world's first collective peace efforts.

Greatest secrecy surrounds the plans for accomplishing this objective. The Monitor has learned that such plans exist.

Keen Eye on Exports

It is also a known fact that the State Department is watching all exports to Italy with the greatest care. The increase in shipments of some commodities has already drawn from Mr. Hull a strong public expression of disapproval.

It is considered possible that the Administration has already begun to supplement this appeal to public opinion by direct but strictly "off the record" action. Whether the movement has yet begun, the Administration does have a powerful weapon at hand and will very shortly begin to use it against any offending exporter, according to reliable sources of information.

One component of that weapon is understood to be the Export-Import Bank, a government agency for fa-

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Lineup for Sanctions

With coming into force today of League of Nations sanctions against Italy, from 49 to 53 of the 56 members—excluding Italy and Ethiopia—stand pledged to arms embargo, credit boycott, total import ban, or ban on export of key war materials.

Only three member nations—Albania, Hungary and Paraguay—have refused point blank to take part in any sanctions. Austria has stated that she will apply only arms sanctions against Italy. Nicaragua and Venezuela are applying two sanctions of the four. The following table shows how the totals are reached.

	1 Arms Embargo	2 Credit Boycott	3 Total Import Ban	4 Key Export Ban
Afghanistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Albania	No	No	No	No
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	No	No	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bolivia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Britain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czechoslovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Haiti	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	No	No	No
India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iran (Persia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iraq	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Irish Free State	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liberia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes	Yes	With reservations	
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Panama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	No	No	No	No
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Roumania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Salvador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Siam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	With reservations	
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Venezuela	Yes	Yes	Still considering	
Yugoslavia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Totals—56	53	52	49	49

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Nov. 18

Hoover—Candidate or Party Leader Only?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Herbert Hoover spoke Saturday on New Deal finance. He disapproved. He presented 11 points of orthodox Republican finance as an opposition platform.

Both the bright overtones of epigram and the meat of financial criticism left no doubt that Mr. Hoover remains the leading spokesman of Republicanism, whatever may be his decision as to candidacy. Certain Republican groups here disagreed, off the record, with Mr. Hoover's drastic proposal for turning relief entirely back to local government. Others noted that he has not grappled as yet with the critical farm issue, on which the coming campaign may turn. Even Democratic observers were prone to admire the Hoover dismembering of the silver policy, which has long been privately repudiated by many of President Roosevelt's friends.

In fine, the speech was received as a sparkling edition of the "new political Hoover," and a text of orthodox finance.

War Debt—U. S. Sends Out Its Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A dozen foreign nations have been sent bills for $155,051,301, for December war-debt installments. It is expected Finland will make prompt payment of her $230,453 installment, but that the other 11 countries will ignore the bill.

Sanctions—Collective System Imposes Penalties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The collective peace system of the League of Nations today imposed its onerous trade sanctions on Italy. They embargoed the shipment of key raw materials to Italy, and boycotted all Italian goods.

Among the Little Entente and Switzerland the spirit of diplomacy was strong, but the flesh of economics particularly weak. Several lesser nations were still considering. Germany found its precarious foreign balance likely to prevent any substantial shipments into Italy. The United States still buys and sells to Italy, but the latest note of Secretary Hull seemed to bring a new neutrality act closer. Japan was pretty busy with North China.

Thus economic sanctions opened with obstructions bulking far less than even the sanguine expected.

Rome—Italy's answer to trade sanctions was twofold. First, Premier Mussolini ordered flags flown from every housetop to signify Italy's implacable resistance, and ordered the complex machinery for "self-discipline" into operation. Second, Marshal Badoglio made ready to drop all the leisure and "peaceful penetration" of his predecessor, General de Bono, and to open a "race to Addis Ababa against the sanctions." He expected to sail for East Africa tonight.

Forty-nine nations impose economic sanctions: Page 1.

Mayors—Oppose Withholding of Federal Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—On the heels of the Hoover speech recommending that all relief be turned back to local government, the United States Conference of Mayors was overwhelmingly opposed to any such move. "Unthinkable and impossible," said Mayor LaGuardia of New York.

Chinese Crisis—Northern States May Secede

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—North China is on the eve of being separated from China, the Japanese Rengo news agency declared. Other correspondents go so far as to name the date—Thursday—and the puppet leaders of the new autonomous state—Commander Sung Che-yuan of the Chinese Peiping garrison and Governor Han Fu-chu of Shantung. The name of the new

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53 Had Already Placed Embargoes on Arms; 52 Credit Bans

Only Four Refuse To Support League

Threats of Retaliation Held Likely to Hurt Italians Most

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 18—Today economic sanctions against Italy, adopted here Oct. 19, enter into force.

The League now counts 58 members, including Italy and Ethiopia. Fifty-three have already formally placed an embargo on arms and munitions and 52 are pledged to withhold financial aid to Italy. Forty-nine have agreed to prohibit importation of Italian merchandise and 49 have undertaken not to export key munitions products to Italy.

They Decline

Austria, Hungary, Albania, and Paraguay alone have definitely declined to participate in the system of sanctions. Reservations of others, notably Switzerland, are not believed to be sufficiently serious to render the experiment of Geneva nugatory.

As for countries outside the League—Germany, the United States, Brazil, Japan—none of them display hostility to the verdict of Geneva, and Germany and the United States are on the whole sympathetic and apparently prepared to restrict their exportations to Italy, in certain circumstances.

Retaliation Not Feared

Italian protest was expected and Italy's threatened retaliatory measures are not considered likely to break the League Front. They will primarily hurt Italy itself and increase the pressure of sanctions. But it is believed that stiffening of the Italian attitude may lead to a stiffening of the League attitude at an early date. The possibility of putting an embargo on petrol, coal, required for the conduct of war, iron and similar materials which are already accepted in principle by the League's states, has been increased by the declarations of U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Will It Be Futile?

The difficulty is that it is obviously useless for the sanctionist states to cut off these supplies if either directly or indirectly Italy can obtain equivalent quantities from states that stand outside the League.

It is not asked here that the United States should prohibit all exportations of what are virtually the raw materials of war, but it is thought that such exportations should be reduced to the limits of recent years. If this were done, it should be possible for the League to proceed on the lines of the Canadian proposal.

Gasoline a Necessity

Without petrol deliveries it would ultimately become impossible for Italy to carry on war in Africa.

According to a statement circulated here, which it is impossible to verify, and which is believed to emanate from Italian sources, the Italians, after massive purchases in anticipation of the extension of sanctions, have now accumulated enough material for eight months.

Hurry Up Conquest

Geneva sees a sign that Italy has taken sanctions very seriously in the change of the high command in Ethiopia. The retiring commander, Gen. Emilio de Bono has operated cautiously, proceeding almost in the manner of a peaceful peneration. His successor, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, it is anticipated, will forge ahead rapidly, waging war very vigorously. In other words, there is a race to obtain decisive military results before the pressure of economic sanctions becomes insupportable.

Italians Call Sanctions 'Enormous Injustice' As Nation Plans Sacrifices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 18—The Fascist corporative organization of all the economic and financial activities of the nation has now completed requisite measures for regulating the nation's consumption in the face of League sanctions, which came into operation today.

"Ignominy and Iniquity"

Flags were hung from all public buildings and private houses throughout the country to mark the beginning of sanctions. Today will always be remembered in this country as the date of "Ignominy and Iniquity" and stone records are to be sculptured over all town halls in Italy to perpetuate down the ages the "enormous injustice" made against her by the imposition of sanctions.

Two Vital Events

Two salient week-end events have been the meeting of the Fascist Grand Council and changes in the high command in East Africa.

The fact that both Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to London, and Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, have been summoned from their posts

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Roosevelt Rejects K. of C. Appeal For Action in Mexico

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The Roosevelt Administration will continue to keep a hands-off policy in the 18-year-old war between the Roman Catholic Church and the revolutionary Government of Mexico, according to a letter from the President to Martin H. Carmody, head of the Knights of Columbus, made public by Mr. Carmody here today. The President's letter was in reply to a demand by the Knights of Columbus head that he halt "persecution of religion by the Mexican Government."

In making public the President's letter, Mr. Carmody issued a personal statement voicing disappointment that the President "takes the position that it will be the unalterable policy of his Administration to do nothing to alleviate the misery and suffering of this unhappy people."

No Complaints Received

The President stresses that there has not been brought to this Government during the past year a single complaint by any United States citizen that he or she had been denied the right in foreign countries to worship freely or to conduct services within their houses or within buildings maintained for that purpose, thus indicating that he had no cause to complain to the Mexican Government against denial of these rights to Americans.

"In respect to rights enjoyed by Mexican citizens living in Mexico," he said in part, "it has been the policy of this Administration to refrain from intervening in such direct concerns of the Mexican Government. That policy of nonintervention I shall continue to pursue.

"While this Government does not assume to undertake any accurate determination of what the facts in such domestic concerns of other governments may be, this policy of nonintervention, however, can in no sense be construed as indifference on our part."

Concern Expressed

The President then repeated what he said in his San Diego (Calif.) address on Oct. 2 last, when he declared it was the national determination "to keep free of foreign wars and foreign entanglements" although this policy could not prevent him "feeling deep concern with ideals and principles that we have cherished and challenged."

"You and I abhor equally, I trust, religious intolerance, whether at home or abroad," he told Mr. Carmody.

"For my own part, however, I de-

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The forty-third installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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President Thinks Trade to Double By Canadian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The tariff fence between the United States and Canada looked as though a nor'easter had struck it today, after publication simultaneously here and in Ottawa of the new trade agreement, providing some of the most far-reaching mutual concessions in history.

In some places whole sections of the 3000-mile tariff barrier were down, in others the posts were left hanging at half their former height, while again in sections individual groups of pickets had been uprooted and blown away altogether. Already in Washington cries of dismay were heard from certain big interests who had been protected by the former fence, but the Roosevelt Administration announced its implacable determination not to repair the havoc, and on the contrary to use every means to benefit from it.

To be precise, Mr. Roosevelt forecast yesterday that trade between the two big countries of North

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Threads of Scottish Thrift Dominate in the Pattern Of Bridgeport's Socialist Rule

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 18—Sailing ostensibly under the colors of Karl Marx, but with the profit system registering, perhaps, the most sensational performance in the United States, this city conjures up more than its share of question marks.

Signed, sealed and delivered to Socialism for a second time on Nov. 5 after two years under a Socialist mayor, Bridgeport, sprawling industrial keypin of 160,000 persons, presents a potpourri of contradictions and baffling labels.

Pay rolls soar to a peak equal to that of 1929. Brass factories, copper plants and machine-tool shops telescope production into three shifts. Tax collections mount above those of last year by more than $1,000,000. Skilled workers are being imported. Relief rolls after a stubborn fixation begin to shrink. And "we got orders," is the happy word heard continually on the streets.

"Stepped on Gas"

Perhaps, accelerated orders from Italy and a booming automobile industry stepped on the gas for Bridgeport, but, at least, it all reveals that business does not fear the Socialism of Mayor Jasper McLevy.

Indeed, this writer was shown a letter addressed to an apprehensive businessman assuring him that Socialism had made Bridgeport safer for business than had Republicanism or Democracy.

It all adds up to a puzzle from a surface viewpoint. How can a political system that advocates the abolition of private profit and that advocates government ownership and operation of industry lie down so sweetly with capitalism? Straightening out that question mark is not, however, so extremely difficult.

More a Scot

"Mayor McLevy is more a Scot than a Socialist," epigrammatically observed one clerk in a clearing house for business. And that goes further in resolving the puzzle than appears.

Elected first to office in 1933 as a protest against more than a decade of loose Government, Mayor McLevy was re-elected this fall as a tribute to his program, which for its efficiency, frugality and honesty left nothing to be desired even by the National Economy League.

To understand Socialism in Bridgeport, it is necessary to make a swift flashback to the World War. Bridgeport was a capital of the munitions industry; it was also a

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G-Men Head Calls Rackets Barnacle on the Community

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—A $6,000,000-a-year "business" by a murdered gang chief was cited by J. Edgar Hoover today to show how "the leech of racketeering" is draining the country's resources.

The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed that "Dutch" Schultz collected $827,253 in his last six weeks of racketeering, when he was "hot"—under examination by federal agents. Schultz, whose name was Arthur Flegenheimer, was shot down last month in Newark, N. J.

"That means $1,000,000 every two months being paid to just one racketeer," Mr. Hoover commented. "From that you can get some idea of the effect of racketeering on the country. It's a terrible barnacle on the community.

When Laying Low

"And don't forget," the chief of the "G-men" added, "that all this money was collected when Dutch Schultz was supposed to be laying low, taking things easy, because of federal prosecution. His profits may have been much higher while he was 'in the clear.'"

Mr. Hoover said his men are continuing their "bird dog" survey of rackets throughout the country and hope to find an "Achilles heel" which will lay the big gangsters open to federal prosecution. The Government brought income tax charges against Schultz.

"It's a big business," Mr. Hoover said, "run by big business methods. Schultz's accounts were obviously kept by an expert accountant. The entries were in perfect order, just like the books of a big corporation. And Schultz, who was notoriously close-fisted, knew where every penny went—even to buying the morning papers."

On Racket Trail

With a drop in kidnapings and bank robberies, Mr. Hoover said he hoped now to turn his agents loose on the racket trail.

"Kidnapings have been fewer in recent months," he said. "We have solved every one of the kidnapings which occurred after the Lindbergh law was passed.

"When we started investigating national bank robberies, there were 15 or 16 robberies a month. This month there have been three. Bank officials tell me, too, that the dollar loss in robberies has decreased 84 per cent since we took over. That means that the robbers are getting less loot in their raids."

Mr. Hoover said "G-Men" were given power this year to investigate robberies of all banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—state as well as national—but added:

"Unless we can get funds for more men, we are helpless, and will have to limit our work to the national banks which we had first."

Mr. Hoover's agents have obtained convictions since May, 1934, of 80 bank robbers with three life sentences and other sentences totaling 1807 years.

Modern Trade Ships Urged as Naval Adjunct

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Demand for more American ships to carry United States commerce featured addresses at the opening session of the American Merchant Marine Conference, held simultaneously with the ninth annual convention of the Propeller Club of the United States, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

Alfred H. Haag, chief of the division of research of the United States Shipping Board, Department of Commerce, compared the United States without its own merchant ships to a bird without wings or a fish without fins.

National Income Lost

"The truth of that statement was brought home with force in 1914, when we found ourselves in a helpless position, due to lack of ships," he said. "To compute the price America paid for her weakness upon the seas, we must refer to the years immediately following the Civil War, when our shipping in the foreign trade began to decline. Had we maintained a strong merchant fleet in the foreign-carrying trade for the half century preceding the World War, it is reasonable to assume that we would have carried at least half of our commerce in our own ships and that the revenues derived therefrom would have increased our national income by nearly $3,000,000,000.

Cost and Return

"Allowing $10,000,000 annually for government aid to American ships, which would have been ample for those years, the cost to the Government for the entire 50-year period would have totaled $500,000,000. Thus the purpose of such a merchant marine income would have brought us an additional national income six times greater than the sum that would have been spent to establish and maintain it. From 1914 to the time of our entry into the World War, we paid over $1,000,000,000 to foreign shipowners, most of which would have gone to American ships had we possessed an adequate merchant marine."

Mr. Haag placed the entire ocean-going merchant marine of the United States at 1959 vessels of 2000 or more gross tons each, of which 432 are employed on the Great Lakes and 228 are government-owned. He said there were 341 tankers, representing a total of 385,000 gross tons; 461 vessels of an aggregate of 2,032,000 tons employed in the domestic trade, and 488 vessels, with an aggregate of 2,068,000 tons, in the foreign.

He gave the tonnage of the leading maritime countries as follows: Great Britain, 13,205,000; United States, 3,065,000; Japan, 2,060,000; Germany, 2,740,000; France, 2,250,000; Italy, 2,132,000; the Netherlands, 1,757,000, and Norway, 1,515,000.

Mr. Haag declared that prompt modernization of the entire American merchant marine was "an imperative necessity."

Propeller Club Praised

Capt. William O. Spears, U. S. N., praised the Propeller Club for at least interesting the American public in an adequate merchant marine. He recalled the President's message to the Seventy-fourth Congress, recommending legislation for more ships; and he characterized Mr. Roosevelt's appeal and the accompanying reports as containing "the most comprehensive recommendations as respects the relationship of the merchant marine to national defense that have been made to date," and as indicating "that in the future a much closer naval co-operation is expected with the merchant marine."

Separating From Industry

Captain Spears stressed the importance of an adequate merchant marine to national defense and urged naval training for merchant marine personnel. The present inspection of merchant ships by the steamboat inspection service should be supplemented by operating inspections made by naval officers upon the high seas and in the home ports of the vessels concerned, he said. He favored the development of the merchant marine as a service separated from industry, and he declared that a definite career should be held out to officers and men.

"Service in the merchant marine should not be considered as just another job," he added. "The personnel should be indoctrinated with an esprit de corps and loyalty to their service equal to that existing in the army and the navy. A close co-ordination between the navy and the merchant marine in building up an efficient merchant marine naval reserve will do much toward obtaining the desired ends."

Robert P. Lee, vice president of Moore and McCormack, spoke on "Shipping Conferences, Shipping Policies and Agreements;" and he scored steamship lines for making preferential agreements with customers controlling a large amount of cargo.

"The American merchant marine is not a commercial proposition," he continued. "To build a purely commercial merchant marine we have only to follow the proposal of Senator King of Utah, and wipe out all restrictive legislation—in fact, practically all shipping legislation—so that operation under the American flag could be made as cheap as any operation in the world. This can be done, and every commercial requirement of a merchant marine be met.

Not Tramps but Liners

"The first line of defense of the United States is the United States Navy, and the legs and stomach of that line of defense is the American Merchant Marine. If the United States needs a navy, it needs a merchant marine. This merchant marine, to be of naval value, must be American built and American manned. This makes it highly noncommercial. Such a merchant marine would not be a tramp service, but strictly a liner proposition."

Mr. Lee reminded that the Senate, in considering the Copeland-Bland bill, had struck out the deferred rebate clause, and declared that the measure must not be permitted to pass without this clause or some other conference protection.

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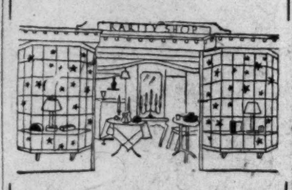

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Free Legal Aid Held Ethical By Bar Committee

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 18 (AP)—The American Bar Association's standing committee of professional ethics and grievances held yesterday that the American Liberty League's national lawyers' committee violated no canon of legal ethics in offering free legal services to citizens without funds to defend their constitutional rights.

"All that they (the Liberty League's national lawyers' committee) have offered," said the opinion, "is their experience and skill if and when any American citizen, however humble, is without means to defend his constitutional rights in a court of justice. The committee is unable to see anything unethical or improper in such a course."

Political Designs Charged

Carl N. Davie, of Atlanta, Ga., had complained to the grievance committee against the Liberty League attorneys' offer. He charged the league "organized a vast free lawyer service for firms, and individuals 'bucking' New Deal laws on constitutional grounds."

R. Edesvernine, chairman of the league lawyers committee, replied that the group merely offered to defend against constitutional encroachments any person or organization which did not have funds of its own to pay counsel.

Schultz Case

Robert T. McCracken, of Philadelphia, chairman of the grievance committee, said no action was taken on a federal judge's charge that attorneys for Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, slain New York gangster, acted improperly.

"Since this case is still pending an appeal before the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals," Mr. McCracken said, "we feel we cannot rule on it." He noted that in view of the subsequent killing of Schultz, the court would probably dismiss it. "Then," said he, "we will assign an individual member of the committee to write an opnion on it."

One of Every Six Persons on Relief Listed as Youths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—One out of every six persons on relief comes within the "youth" category, Aubrey W. Williams, executive director of the National Youth Administration, said today.

The fact was discovered in a statistical study of young people who were dependent on charity in May, 1935. Mr. Williams has found that there were approximately 2,875,000 youth between the ages of 16 and 25 who were either members of relief families or recipients of relief themselves as of that date.

Further information gained about the youth "problem" from the study revealed that approximately 800,000 of the youths on relief were of high school age; about 2,000,000 were in college or business or had duties at home; two out of five lived in rural areas and three out of five in cities or large towns.

In the cities there were approximately 197,000 in the white-collar classification, 54,000 were skilled artisans, 175,000 were semiskilled and 343,000 were classified as unskilled. There were about 270,000 listed who had never worked.

Frazier-Lemke Act Is Held Invalid By U. S. Appeals Court

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Ruling that Congress had exceeded its powers under the bankruptcy clause of the Constitution, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit Saturday held the re-enacted Frazier-Lemke law unconstitutional.

The decision against the act, which provided a three-year redemption period under farm foreclosure, was unanimous.

"We think that fixing of a specific period for the redemption of property following the foreclosure constitutes such a state regulation as to bar Congress from altering it," Judges Will M. Sparks, Samuel Alschuler and Charles G. Briggle held.

They added the opinion that in extending the redemption period for three years beyond that fixed by state statutes "Congress exceeded the powers conferred upon it under the bankruptcy clause of the Constitution."

The case was that of Bertha A. Lowman, owner of a 240-acre farm near Hammond, Ind. A $30,000 mortgage was foreclosed by the Lafayette Life Insurance Company, which bought the farm at a sale. Under Indiana law, the owner had the right to redeem within one year.

Shortly before the end of the redemption period, the owner filed a petition under the Frazier-Lemke Act and won an injunction restraining the sheriff from turning over the property.

The first Frazier-Lemke Act was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in May, 1935. The new act was passed in August.

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Argentina's Goods Packaged to Italy

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg., Nov. 18

As League of Nations sanctions against Italy went into effect today, Italians resident in Argentina started mailing packages of goods to the homeland to bolster its economic resistance.

The 1,500,000 Italians living here were urged to do their utmost by the newspaper, Mattino d'Italia. Italian committees have been established in Buenos Aires and the Italian Dairy Products Company is putting up special packages containing 10 or 20 pounds of food.

The packages contained canned butter and cheese made by an Italo-Argentine company and canned meat packed by a North American company.

Japan Plans Control Over North China

(Continued from Page 1)

king, aiming at centralization of the country's silver stock, is utilized as an argument for North China's separation. Nanking's step offers a convenient excuse for the separatists to appropriate North China customs revenues, amounting to more than $60,000,000 (Chinese) annually, or about $22,200,000. This would provide a nest egg for launching the regime.

The autonomous movement has the unmistakable sympathy of the Japanese military leaders in China. Gen. Hayao Tada, Commander of the Tientsin Garrison, told the Monitor correspondent during a recent visit to Tokyo that the "Nanking Government exploits North China as a colony, extracting revenue, but giving little in return."

Troops Concentrating

Conflict between Chinese and Japanese troops is predicted by the Japanese Press Agency if Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking generalissimo, intervenes against the North China secessionists. He is allegedly concentrating troops along the Lunghai railroad in Kiangsu Province, roughly parallel to the southern border of Shantung Province.

A Foreign Office spokesman, questioned on this point, declared that China is obligated not to send Central Government troops to North China. He declined to predict action by the Japanese Army until a concrete situation arises and denied that reinforcements of Japanese forces have been dispatched to Tientsin and Shanghai.

Chinese reports meanwhile said that several Japanese troopships had arrived near Tientsin. At Shanhaikwan, seaboard terminus of the Great Wall, Japanese armored trains were reported unloading troops, motortrucks and light artillery.

Ever since the Japanese push into Manchuria and Jehol brought the flag of the Rising Sun up to and beyond the Great Wall, events have accumulated to show that North China was the next objective of Japanese military and imperialist projects. At one time early in 1933 it was rumored that Japan would press on to the Yellow River, forming another Manchoukuo of all the rich northern provinces.

Japanese Influence Grows

Such extremes overshot the mark, but a steady infiltration of Japanese influence in North China has continued. Chinese armed opposition to Japanese activities south of the Great Wall was terminated by the Tangku Truce of May 31, 1933. Following this truce there were recurrent reports of a growing understanding between Tokyo and Nanking, always complicated by the belief that even some of the most prominent Nanking officials were secretly pro-Japanese.

Meanwhile Japan continued to exercise influence for the replacement of hostile Chinese officials in North China with Chinese favorable to Japan. This development had gone so far by the summer of 1933 that observers in North China said the area was already under effective Japanese control.

Political power was followed by economic projects, with Japanese businessmen holding important meetings in North China.

Evidences of improved relatons between China and Japan, such as the mutual elevation of their legations to embassies early this year, gave rise to hopes that peaceful and mutually beneficial methods would be found for solving their problems. But anti-Japanese activities were cited as reasons for strong action by Japan last May and June, which ended with the virtual breaking of Nanking's power in North China.

Chinese troops were compelled to withdraw, and the Nanking Government lost most of its political control. It would therefore be a continuation of developments running back at least to the Manchurian venture of 1931-32 if North China secessionists, openly or secretly instigated by Japanese, should declare their independence from Nanking and set up a new autonomous province or state.

More Pupils in Hawaii

Enrollment in Hawaii's schools is 85,000 this year, or 2000 more than last year.

Supreme Court Moves to Speed Cotton Act Test

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP) — A fresh attack on the constitutionality of a new-deal act became certain today when the Supreme Court gave permission to Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, a Roosevelt critic, to file an original suit challenging the Bankhead Cotton Act.

In a brief session, at which only one case was formally decided, the court also granted a government motion that arguments be heard Dec. 19 on validity of the Tennessee Valley Act. That made it probable that at least three new-deal cases would be finally decided in January.

Extra Time Is Granted

The Government was allowed additional time to answer a request by eight Louisiana rice millers to enjoin collection of AAA processing taxes on rice. The court granted until next Thursday, with the requirement that no "jeopardy assessments" should be imposed against the millers for failure to pay the tax until the high court has passed on the injunction petitions.

The Talmadge request won out despite protest of government attorneys. Stanley Reed, the solicitor general, had contended there was no basis for the high court taking original jurisdiction before lower tribunals had passed on the controversy.

The Government must answer in the Talmadge case by January 20.

Another Cotton Case

Before that time, another case involving the Bankhead Act will have been argued and possibly decided. It was brought by Lee Moor, a Texas planter, against the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, to compel it to ship cotton which had not tags attached to show he had complied with the law.

Some attorneys say the Moor case can be decided without action on the validity of the act itself. Granting the Talmadge petition assured a direct ruling.

None of the action today involved final decisions on New Deal legislation. It was based on questions of proper procedure.

In the only case decided, the court unanimously upheld Oregon regulations to govern the kind of raspberry and strawberry boxes used in that State. The opinion was read by Justice Brandeis.

Mayors Ask Canada To Take Over Relief Of Ontario Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Mayors of more than a score of Ontario towns came to the capital to plead with Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, for the Federal Government to assume the full burden of unemployment relief.

"Relief from relief" was what David Croll, Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs for Ontario, who headed the delegation, said they were seeking, and explained that the delegation represented a cross-section of the municipal life of the Province. The situation was serious, Mr. Croll said. For every $5 spent on relief in Ontario, the Dominion furnished $1, the municipality $1, and the Province $3—but this state of things could not go on, he warned.

Mayor after mayor corroborated him in this, describing their financial condition as little short of desperate and insisting that action by the Dominion is essential to prevent further defaulting.

"Municipalities cannot keep up the pace," said Mayor Peter Nolan of Ottawa. "Ottawa has funded only once, but not in full. Next year we will have to fund over $700,000."

"We feel that we have reached a stage where we can't continue to carry on," said Mayor H. E. Wilton of Hamilton, president of the Association of Mayors. From 1930 to 1935, relief had cost his city nearly $7,000,000, of which amount nearly $6,000,000 had been funded.

Mayor James Simpson of Toronto said that the number of families on relief in his city had increased from 22,000 n 1932 to over 31,000 now and that in addition, during the last five years, 37,800 transients had been cared for. The gross expenditure for Toronto since 1931 on direct relief was over $30,000,000, of which governments had paid $19,420,000.

The mayors of London, Kitchener, Windsor, St. Catharines and North Bay spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Rogers, in replying, said that "the responsibility of the Dominion is directly to the taxpayers and we will do our utmost to interpret that responsibility." The delegation could not expect him to discuss the Government's policy on unemployment relief but, he reminded them, a provincial conference had been arranged for Dec. 9.

Processing Tax Fight Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Holding that the Agricultural Adjustment Act does not provide an adequate remedy at law for those seeking to recover processing taxes alleged to be exacted illegally, Judge Bascom S. Deaver, Federal District Court here, overruled motion by Government attorneys, who had asked that 120 Georgia processing tax cases under question be dissolved.

U. S. Seeks Not To Upset Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

cilitating American trade credits abroad. The implication is that any exporter who undertakes to supply Italy with essential war-time raw materials will find it extremely difficult to obtain credits for any dealings with other nations.

A second component is the fact that the United States Government is the heaviest investor in the American ship lines which carry much American trade to Italian ports. Legally the Government is merely a creditor, but the fact that the lines owe to that one creditor more than their net worth gives it an extralegal influence which may very possibly be employed. Whatever other features there are to the plan continue to be secret.

Canada Checks Goods From U. S. to Uncover Smuggling From Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 18—Canada intends to make the economic and financial sanctions against Italy, which go into effect today, as holeproof as possible. Official orders with respect to the sanctions are published in a special edition of the Canada Gazette.

If there is any leak in the embargoes it is expected to show in goods smuggled from the United States, and customs officials throughout Canada are receiving instructions to check closely on all goods where there is any suspicion that they are of Italian origin.

The chief machinery for the enforcement of import sanctions will be the system of invoices showing country of origin. The Government's order-in-council reads, in part, that "no goods consigned from or grown or produced or manufaactured in Italian territory shall be imported into Canada, except gold or silver coin and bullion." The onus of proof is placed upon the importer where it is suspected that goods are of Italian origin, and goods only partly produced or manufactured in Italy are also put under the ban unless 25 per cent of the manufacture is outside Italian territory. To prevent evasion of the ban certificates and proof will also be required on goods from countries contiguous to Italian territory which have not applied sanctions, including Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and Albania.

In addition to the ban on exports to Italy, no goods from Canadian territory shall be placed on any ship or transport going to Italian territory except for use in transit.

For contravention of the regulations prohibiting sanctions the penalty is two years' imprisonment and (or) a fine on conviction by indictment, and up to 12 months and $500 on summary conviction.

The Italian-Canadian trade affected by the sanctions was valued at $6,345,500 in the 12 months ended March 31, 1935, of which $3,630,000 represented Canadian exports and the balance Italian exports to this country.

Federal Grand Jury Gets Chaco Neutrality Evidence

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—A federal grand jury today began consideration of evidence presented by a special assistant to the United States Attorney General to determine whether any American corporations violated the Pan-American neutrality agreement during the war between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Chaco.

Martin Conboy, assigned by Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings to investigate alleged violations of the pledge made by this country in subscribing to the neutrality pact, went before the grand jury to present material he had collected over a period of months.

Named among the corporations to be questioned when the inquiry was launched were the Curtiss Wright Airplane Company, the Curtiss Wright Aeronautical Corporation, the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, the Curtiss Wright Corporation, the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, the American Arms Corporation, and the Ferro Company.

France Closes Frontier To All Italian Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 18—Sanctions became effective in France today by a governmental decree promulgated yesterday which closed the French frontiers to all Italian imports this morning and prohibited exports to Italy of materials listed by the League Committee.

No official statement has been forthcoming beyond Premier Pierre Laval's reply this week end to an important delegation of French war veterans who visited him to protest against the applications of sanctions. M. Laval told them that "while remaining faithful to France's obligations assumed under the Covenant, I shall continue untiringly my efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of the conflict as soon as possible."

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American Farmer	New York, Nov. 22	Nov. 21, 8:00 pm	Nov. 22, 12 noon
American Importer	New York, Nov. 23	Nov. 22, 8:00 pm	Nov. 23, 11 am
Scythia	Boston, Nov. 23	Nov. 23, 4:00 pm	

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Hoover	San Francisco, Nov. 30	Nov. 25, 4:00 pm	Nov. 25, 7:30 pm
President Grant	Seattle, Dec. 7	Dec. 2, 4:00 pm	Dec. 2, 7:30 pm

*Owing to weather conditions, the Britannic did not dock, so all mail scheduled for that boat will go on the Washington.

Unity Is Sought By New Jersey Planning Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18—Co-ordination of the work of the various departments of the Commonwealth Government to carry forward a comprehensive statewide plan for the advancement of the Garden State is urged in the first annual report of the New Jersey Planning Board, placed before Gov. Harold G. Hoffman today.

"Planning in New Jersey, as in other states, has suffered greatly from lack of co-ordination," the report says in part. "It has been deficient, further, in that depth and breadth of background and foundation to be supplied only by close and continuous study of population and industrial trends and land-use potentialities. Remedy is possible through a centralized planning agency, continuously available and operative. The State Planning Board is designed to serve as such an agency."

The board voices optimism regarding the future of New Jersey, socially and industrially, but finds "certain governmental weaknesses and other serious problems that must be dealt with promptly and effectively to assure the promised future."

Population Growth

Members of the board see the state "continuing, as for the past 50 years, to outstrip most of the other states of the Union in its rate of population growth," with an "unabated influx of residents from neighboring states," particularly from New York and Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, it will continue to develop agriculturally, although in time, they hold, agriculture will yield first place to the rapidly expanding manufacturing interests. They find New Jersey highways "comparable with the best in the country" and voice confidence that its "unsurpassed shore recreational areas will continue to attract ever greater numbers of persons."

"On the other hand," the report continues, "the board observes an uneconomical and unhealthy concentration of population in the urban districts, due largely to the migration of residents; vast areas going to waste through soil erosion and excess of badly platted land, overburdened and despoiled highways and inadequate co-ordination of railroad lines at terminal points, a multiplicity of useless political units, many streams polluted, sanitation neglected, the future water supply for the Metropolitan area threatened and a woeful deficiency in the public park system.

Decentralization

"To overcome these handicaps, the board recommends among other things a partial decentralization of urban population through the establishment, perhaps, of satellite cities and new industrial centers, the public acquisition of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 acres of waste land for purposes of recreation, conservation development, production of water supply, preservation of wild life and the growing of timber; a complete re-study of the state highway plan, a comprehensive study of the state's rail transportation system, the consolidation of many groups of political units and school districts, and, before all, the furtherance of a master plan for the state's development in which primary consideration would be given to the broad, as opposed to the sectional, interests of the people."

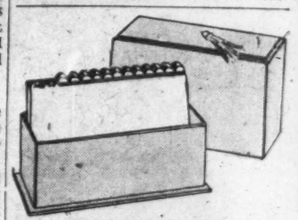
Although the board has been in office only since last March, its work goes back to February, 1934, when it was appointed as an unofficial body by Gov. A. Harry Moore. The cost of its work to the state has been less than $4000, its consultant having been furnished by the National Resources Committee and its technical staff recruited from the State Emergency Relief Administration.

Members of the board are: Dr. Charles P. Messick, chairman, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, John E. Sloane, Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, George W. Farney, Dr. A. Ralston Greene, Charles P. Wilbur, Mrs. Edna B. Conklin and William G. Sloan.

Strong Parent-Teacher School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Eastover School is the first school in the city and probably in the history of the Parent-Teacher Association, here, to obtain a 100 per cent parent-teacher membership, it was announced. Every family from which children come in the Eastover School has membership in the association.



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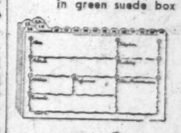

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

area is expected to be "the North China United Provinces Autonomous Regime." These dispatches were all so similar as to indicate a single, well-informed source.

If these Japanese predictions are well founded, Japan is about to assimilate North China, as it took over Manchuria—under the guise of an autonomous state formed at the point of Japanese bayonets. Japan would then proceed to policing and intensive trade exploitation, with full economic and currency separation from China proper.

Japan sees new coup: Page 1.

Chiang Acts—Military Leaders Called

SHANGHAI—"We realize the Japanese mind is made up about North China," said a Chinese Government spokesman cited by the Associated Press. Military leaders were hurriedly summoned to an emergency conference by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Large Japanese troop movements were admittedly massing on the Manchurian border of North China. The major railroad in North China is said to have made arrangements for moving the troops southward when the order is given. Concentration of Chinese troops in the south was given by the Japanese military as the reason.

Should China attempt to interfere forcibly with an autonomy movement, said a Japanese official spokesman, Japan would be forced to use its army to prevent such interference.

Mexico—Roosevelt Refuses to Make Church Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt informed the Knights of Columbus that he will not protest to the Mexican Government its limitations on the Roman Catholic Church, as he had been asked to do. The policy of nonintervention, he said, precludes any action of the United States with regard to a strictly domestic Mexican matter.

Mexico's President Cardenas had prohibited the Roman Catholic Church from teaching outside the church proper and from exercising political power.

Stalin—Expects to See Full Communism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Joseph Stalin predicted that the Soviet dictatorship will give way to full Communism, where government is minimized and even eliminated, "and we shall live to see this new life." He pictured the coming era as one of great social wealth measured in terms of comfort and security.

This epochal announcement came as a contradiction to those critics who say that the Soviet dictatorship will never permit the arrival of full Communism as outlined by Karl Marx. According to Marx, the state is an agency of suppression of one class by another; and in Lenin's interpretation, the present dictatorship was only a transition rung in the ladder toward that stateless condition of society that full Communism represents.

It was quite evident in other speeches to a conference of workingmen that this relaxing of government is not within measurable reach, for "our enemies are surrounding us and preparing for war," as War Commissar Voroshiloff said—and war preparation demands the most stringent government control.

France—Alleged Croatian Terrorists on Trial

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France (AP)—"The assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia was the first of a series of planned murders to wreck the Little Entente," the prosecutor contended at the opening of the trial of three alleged Croatian terrorists, charged with aiding in the slaying of the Monarch.

Dr. Eduard Beneš and Nicholas Titulesco, Foreign Ministers of Czechoslovakia and Roumania, respectively, were marked for assassination at the same time, he charged, for their part in holding the Entente together. Yugoslavia is the third power of the Entente.

He named as the conspirators the Ustachi, a terrorist band operating in Yugoslavia under the alleged direction of Dr. Ante Pavelich, who is being tried by default in the present trial.

Tariff—Duties Down, Canada-U. S., Three Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Canadian-American trade treaty reduces duties on three fourths of American products sold in Canada and on two thirds of Canadian products sold in the United States. Details, now made public, disclose lumber, raw cotton, farm products, cattle, whisky, wool clothing, shoes and machinery among the principl items involved in mutual concessions.

President Roosevelt expects the treaty will double United States-Canadian trade within two years, making the countries each the others best customer instead of "second best" as at present. Regaining the $1,400,000,000 volume of mutual trade, recorded in 1929, it is hoped for. The treaty becomes effective Jan. 1, 1936, and runs for three years.

Ottawa — Restoration of trade relations to the pretariff-wall situation of 1930 is widely welcomed. As in the United States, manufacturers favorably affected by the reductions evoke a favorable chorus; those who face new competition as a result of lowered imposts, protest.

New York — New four-year highs in numerous issues were recorded on the stock market early today. Industrials were up; distillery stocks, adversely affected by lowering of the United States whisky tariff, declined.

The explanation and the details: Page 1.

China Clipper—Letters Fill First-Trip Space

ALAMEDA, Calif. (AP)—The huge China Clipper was turned over to mechanics for final adjustments before starting the transpacific hop to Manila next Friday. No passengers will be carried by the China Clipper when it takes off for Honolulu on the first lap of its 8000-mile journey to the Orient, but more than 100,000 air-mail letters will be aboard. A $250,000 money order, being sent by a San Francisco bank to one in Manila, will be in one of the envelopes.

Miami, Fla. — The Philippine Clipper, sister ship to the 25-ton China Clipper, arrived here from Baltimore en route to San Francisco on a test flight. The 1000 miles from Baltimore were covered in six hours and five minutes.

G. O. P.—Dates Recovery Before Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Republican publicity machine warms up to its task. After former President Hoover led off Saturday night with a vehement denunciation of the new-deal financial policies, Henry P. Fletcher, Republican National Committee chairman, started the wheels of the mimeographing machines going here with what he hopes will be another good campaign point against the political enemy.

In the first of a series designed to disprove all Democratic claims to credit for recovery, he pointed to the sharp boom which occurred between the Roosevelt inauguration in March and August, when such new-deal measures as NRA and AAA began to go into effect. He claimed this short burst of recovery was due to natural forces, and he proves the country can get along without any New Deal.

Britain—Baldwin Tests Cabinet Timber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin came in from the country to reshuffle his Cabinet, following the general elections. With all returns in except the Shetland and Orkney Islands and the Scottish universities, the Government has a majority of 249 in the House of Commons.

1810 · OUR 125TH CHRISTMAS · 1935

WE ARE READY FOR CHRISTMAS

It is our 125th. One might think Christmas an old story to us. It is—but still always refreshingly new, as our fine stocks of merchandise bear witness. We suggest an early inspection and selection while the choice is wide and you have more time to shop. Purchases made now will be held and delivered at any time, if requested.

BLACK STARR & FROST-GORHAM
Jewelers · Silversmiths · Stationers
FIFTH AVENUE AT 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
586 CENTRAL AVENUE, EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

President Favors National Web Of Planning Boards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Establishment of permanent local and national planing boards was advocated here today by President Roosevelt in making public a report of the National Resources Committee on State Planning.

The committee's report discloses that 46 states have by legislative or gubernatorial action, established planing boards to study the natural and human resources of their commonwealths and to plan for their better and more effective use.

When the National Planning Board first offered assistance to qualified state planning agencies two years ago there were only two or three boards in the country that could properly be called by such a title.

President Roosevelt, in his statement, took this progress as evidence "that the people of our country understand and want long-range planning and foresight in public affairs." Adding a word of encouragement, saying "to give lasting substance and direction to planning for the wise use of our human and natural resources, we need permanent advisory planning boards for towns, cities, counties, states and nation."

Nearly 500 leading citizens are actively participating in the work of state planning, the committee's report shows. They are considering problems of land use generally, including agriculture, recreation, forestry, water use, electric power, social and economic development, transportation, mineral resources conservation and of state relationships to political units within the states, to other states and to the Federal Government.

While it recommends continued federal support of state planning activities, the committee holds that "too great centralization in Washington is not desirable, even if possible, since planning is an attitude and a practice which must command the confidence and invite the co-operation of wide groups of people; it must come from the bottom up as well as from the top down."

The nonpartisan character of the state planning movement and the importance of keeping the boards detached from immediate political power is stressed by the committee.

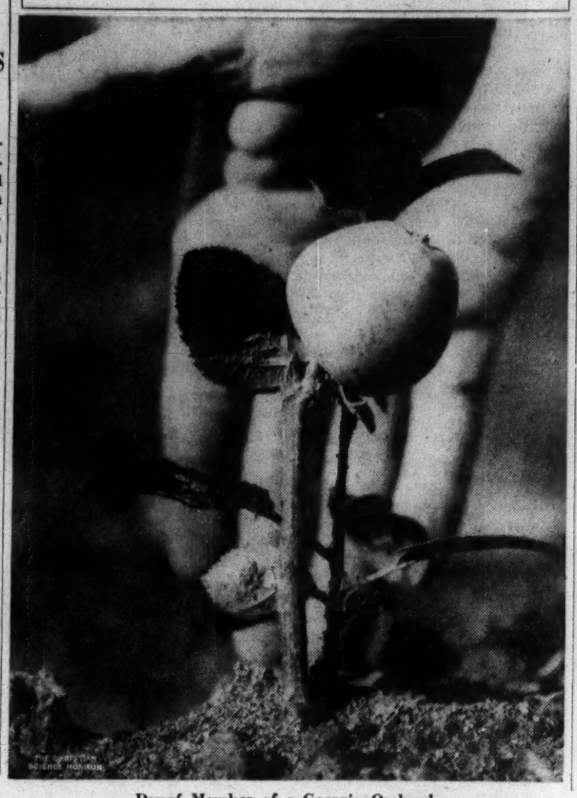
Four specific recommendations are made by the resources committee: (1) Continued support of planning agencies with provision for their permanent establishment and mantenance where not already provided; (2) closer co-operation between state and Federal Governments through pooling of resources and personnel without sacrificing the independence of the authorities concerned; (3) use of the natural resources board's report as a guide in planning; (4) co-operation of state boards and federal authorities in the establishment of a permanent public works program to spend as much as $26,000,000,000 between 1935 and 1944.

Members of the National Resources Committee who endorsed the recommendations in principle were Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, chairman; George H. Dern, Secretary of War; Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator; Frederic A. Delano, uncle of the President and widely-known planning expert; Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, and Wesley C. Mitchell, of Columbia University.

Alabama Coal Strike Ends

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 18 (AP)—Work notices were posted at most Alabama mines yesterday calling thousands of miners back to their jobs after eight weeks of idleness on strike. Settlement of the strike, which brought death to one miner, was effected Saturday night after Gov. Bibb Graves had entered the negotiations. Under the terms of the new contract the miners will be given 2½ cents a day increase.

Tom Thumb Tree Bears an Apple



Dwarf Member of a Georgia Orchard
This Three-Inch Tree Produced an Apple About the Size of a Marble

Dwarf Apple Tree Is Bearing Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORNELIA, Ga.—An apple tree just three inches tall here bears proudly aloft—to the extent of its inches—an apple about the size of a marble! Its owner, Lee Head of this city, grafted a twig of a Golden Delicious apple tree—an apple which has added revenue and fame to this little town nestled in the north Georgia mountains—to the root of a French crabapple. Of this grafting was born the diminutive apple tree capable of bearing fruit.

Cornelia is widely known for its excellent apples and fine peaches which from the time the multitude of fruit trees break into blossoms that tint the whole landscape with delicate color, through the time of fruitage and harvesting, makes a mecca of this little town with its circling blue hills which lead through this gateway into the taller peaks of north Georgia and North Carolina. Thus, small as it may be, this fairy apple tree finds itself in a friendly environment.

Croatians on Trial For Alleged Part In King's Slaying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Nov. 18—On the eve of the trial at Aix-en-Provence, France, of the three Croatians who are charged with complicity in the assassination of King Alexander more than a year ago, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, declared: "The Croatian nation has always been against violence." Dr. Matchek made this statement in reply to a question from a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to his attitude toward the defendants.

"Pacificism is one of our outstanding characteristics," Dr. Matchek went on, "and this attachment to peace has been especially strengthened by our great teacher, Stephen Raditch, the martyred chief of our Peasant Party.

"However, we oppose violence from above as well as from below—violence exercised by governments as well as by revolutionists. Violence leads to violence. There were no Croatian conspirators until Alexander imposed his dictatorship. I do not approve of political terror of any kind, but I understand why Croatian revolutionists answered violence with violence."

Dr. Ante Trumbić, former Yugoslav Foreign Minister and distinguished lawyer in Croatia, was called by the French court to testify at the trial, which opened today, but was not permitted by the Yugoslav Government to go.

Make the "HOME" the HOME for your savings

A 64 year old Mutual Savings Bank operating under the rigid savings bank laws of New York State. A progressive yet conservatively managed institution with ample surplus and reserves. Send postcard for interesting booklet "Banking by Mail for Profit."

Interest Paid from Day of Deposit Compounded Quarterly

HOME SAVINGS BANK
11 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

"GRECIAN."
Graceful evening gown with softly draped bodice and new skirt gathered to the front, made in soft carioca. Colours: Black, Wine, Green, Red, Brown. Sizes 38, 40, 42, 43 hips. 98/6
"EVADNE."
Satin backed crepe makes this becoming dinner gown, trimmed with diamante at neck and belt, having a nine-gored skirt and hanging elbow sleeves. Colours: Black and Royal. Sizes 38, 40, 42, 43 hips. 6 GNS.
"JOSEPHINE."
Velvet makes this smart dinner gown, can be made with high back if required. Colours: Black, Royal, Bottle Brown. Sizes 38, 40, 42, 43 hips. 5½ GNS.
"EVADNE"
"JOSEPHINE"

A trio of new styles from the Inexpensive Gown Salon where no garment is priced higher than six-and-a-half guineas—and many are considerably less.

Marshall & Snelgrove
OXFORD STREET ✦ LONDON ✦ W1

NECKWEAR FROM MAKER TO YOU
A Luxurious Economy

Sales Representatives

Big Volume Christmas Business

A representative who recently joined our organization writes us from New York as follows:

"HAD AN APPOINTMENT WITH A PROFESSIONAL MAN'S WIFE FRIDAY WHO BOUGHT TEN TIES AND SHE ACCLAIMED THEM THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LINE OF TIES SHE HAD SEEN IN A LONG TIME. SEVERAL OF THE BROCADED PATTERNS SHE SAID SHE RECENTLY PAID $3.80 EACH FOR IN NEW YORK CITY.

"SHE HAS TO HAVE A LOT FOR CHRISTMAS."

The above representative recently ordered an immediate additional shipment of 144 ties after having received previous shipments of 200.

A representative here in Chicago just sold the Vice-President of a large corporation 220 ties to be used as Christmas presents. This Vice-President had priced similar merchandise at considerably more than double our prices.

Our representatives throughout the country are constantly meeting with hundreds of experiences like the above. In October our business doubled in a 30-day period. Our growth has been constantly increasing during the past four years.

Our big increase throughout this year enables us to greatly increase values for Christmas business

Our finest imported patterns are now included in our line of neckwear retailing at $1. Until a few weeks ago we sold these imported ties at three for $5. There are over 200 patterns in our Christmas line of neckwear, many of them designed and produced by a number of manufacturers who are recognized as the leaders in the silk industry. Many of our representatives have made $50 a week or more selling our merchandise, and some in excess of $175 for a week's work.

We do not sell stores but our product is marketed direct to the consumer entirely through representatives who develop a permanent clientele. Our representatives do not sell door-to-door but in offices, clubs, and through business and professional contacts.

For months, leading silk manufacturers have been working on advance styles and improved qualities for our 1936 line. Our sales setup for next year is also a big advance and more attractive to representatives in many ways than we have ever been able to offer before.

During this present year, more than 90% of our sales has been repeat business. Beginning January 1, it will be our policy to produce only the finest neckwear it is possible to make. We will sell it at a standard universal price of approximately $1. We are offering a quality and value and conducting a business on a basis not heretofore attempted.

We solicit immediate applications from representatives who have gilt-edge references, a normal earning capacity of $50.00 a week or more, who are interested in securing a permanent connection with an opportunity limited only by their capacity. Representatives who qualify now and produce a volume of business before Christmas and who are capable, will be given an opportunity January 1 to become District Managers or Branch Managers on a basis which will yield very substantial incomes to successful men.

This is probably the last time our advertisement will appear before Christmas as we have been working our factory to capacity for months past in order to keep up with the demand for our merchandise. After a very short period at this time we will not start any more representatives until after January 1.

We furnish merchandise on consignment without investment to properly qualified full-time representatives. Write, call, or wire for our treatise, "Opportunities in the Neckwear Business," and full details of our business, and the opportunity it presents to producers. You may save time by giving references and an outline of your experience in your reply.

Connoisseurs of fine neckwear who have been accustomed to paying $2 up to $3.50 or more for their ties, are cordially invited to inspect our line retailing at $1, without cost or obligation. Telephone or write any representative below, most of whom carry an assortment of 150 to 500 pieces of our neckwear, or write us for address of nearest representative. It is not possible to list all of our representatives in each advertisement.

Partial List of Representatives

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington—Charles A. Matson, 736 Rock Creek Church Rd. N. W., Tel. Col. 10012.
FLORIDA—Hollywood—J. Powers Shatto, Tel. 20.
GEORGIA — Atlanta — Mrs. Lillian E. Stapel, 867 Mentelle Dr., N. E., Tel. VE. 1257. Mrs. Roxana E. Dudee, 32 Highland Dr. N. E., Tel Ch. 1487.
ILLINOIS — Benton — G. C. Cantrell, 320 N. Main St., Tel. Main 34.
Peoria—R. L. Latta, 154 N. Eleanor Pl., Tel. 2-1227.
Tuscola—B. F. Goldman, 711 N. Main St., Tel. 196.
Wilmette—Richard F. Wrightson, 1006 Linden Ave., Tel. Wilmette 2082.
Springfield—Mrs. Marie Weldon, 823½ S. 8th St.
INDIANA — Indianapolis — G. O. Godard, 3156 N. Capitol Ave., Tel. Talbot 6077.
Kokomo—Glenn W. Geary, 1740 W. Taylor St., Tel. 4733.
IOWA—Cedar Rapids—T. D. Smedley, 714 1st Ave., N. E., Tel. 5345.
Des Moines—Mrs. R. J. Chubbock, 2915 W. 4th St., Tel. 3-6545.
Sheldon—C. C. Schaap.
Sioux City—N. F. Spitler, 632 Badgerow Bldg.
LOUISIANA—Monroe—Mrs. R. E. Allen, Box 283, Tel. 1515.
MAINE — Yarmouth — L. M. Haskins, 22 South St., Tel. Y-29.
MARYLAND—Baltimore—G. Herman Carl, 1711 N. Broadway, Tel. Wolfe 3588-J.
MASSACHUSETTS—Auburndale—Donald R. Brownell, 16 Grove St.
Melrose—James T. Murphy, 49 E. Emerson St., Tel. Mel. 3243.
Springfield—Clarence D. Smith, 39 Beech St., Tel. 47232.
MICHIGAN—Detroit—Mrs. Jessie M. Gordon, Woodstock Apts., 473 Peterboro, Tel. Terrace 2-9654.
H. S. Weil, 807 Empire Bldg., Tel. Cadillac 8549.
MINNESOTA—Minneapolis—Elmer L. Fuller, 3707 Grand Ave., Apt. 104, Tel. Regent 3032. Thomas R. Moore, 4536 Harriet Ave., S., Locust 4975.
St. Paul — H. P. Brown, 535 Asbury Ave.
MISSOURI—Overland—Mrs. Geo. L. Sack, 2460 Oakland.
Richmond Heights—Mrs. Margaret Priesmeyer, 7628 Harter Ave.
St. Louis—Wm. C. Fritz, 4627 Shenandoah Ave. R. H. Parnell, 222 Frisco Bl., 904 Olive St., Chestnut 0162.
NEBRASKA—Omaha—Mrs. L. G. Champlin, 2224 Pratt St., Tel. Ke. 7704. W. H. Wagenseller, 571 S. 34th St., Ja. 2489.
NEW HAMPSHIRE — Concord — Kenneth L. Heath, 1 Cottage Ct., Tel. 565-W.
NEW JERSEY — Newark — C. H. Eastabrook, 556 Summer Ave.
NEW YORK—Bronx—Louis Kassel, 2009 Cruger Ave., Tel. Underhill 3-9250.
Brooklyn—Kurt E. Koenig, 352 64th St., Tel. Sunset 6-7241. S. I. Schwarz, 65 Pineapple St., Main 4-2566.
Ilion—Kenneth C. Hallenbeck, 51 First Ave., Tel. 419-R.
Jamestown—Arthur W. Wootton, 318 E. Fifth St., Tel. 52-542.
New York City—R. A. Black, 371 Ft. Washington Ave., Apt. 4-D, Washington Heights 7-2486.
OHIO—Akron—Herbert W. Hopkins, 586 Adams Court.
Cincinnati—F. P. Sevier, 301 Central Ave., Tel. Main 4776.
Cleveland—Robert F. Stone, 922 Fidelity Bldg., Tel. Main 8980.
Irving R. Wade, 922 Fidelity Bldg., Tel. Main 8980.
East Cleveland—Mrs. D. Wahl, 1756 Chapman, C. B. Crookham, 1756 Eddy Rd., Tel. Mu. 0821.
Lancaster—W. C. Flowers, 530 E. Mulberry St., Tel. 2143-J.
Marion—Calvin Oborn, 452 E. Church St., Tel. 4171.
OKLAHOMA—Tulsa—Jim Johnson, 2712 E. 31st St., Tel. 8905.
PENNSYLVANIA—Altoona—J. A. Kay, 2821 Beale Ave.
Easton—Mrs. Della Richards, 215 Burke St., Tel. 3922.
Philadelphia—Frank R. Andrews, 302 N. 35th St., Baring 0480.
Pittsburgh—Hugh J. Bigley, 4604 Bayard St., Tel. MAyflower 1430.
SOUTH DAKOTA — Watertown — A. J. Albrook, 57 Fifth Ave., N. W.
TENNESSEE—Memphis—E. Kemper Smith, 1846 Kendale, Tel. 7-4420-W.
TEXAS—Dallas—C. S. Sandford, 2809 McKinney Ave., Tel. 3-6470.
A. B. Sibbet, 623 N. Turner Ave., Tel. 6-1084.
Port Arthur—Leonard A. Smith, 815 South St., Edgemere.
Texarkana—J. A. Whitlock, Tel. 1041.
WEST VIRGINIA—Huntington—A. J. Sheets, 203 Union Bank, Tel. 22027.
WISCONSIN — Kenosha — Mrs. D. P. Ganes, 2326 63rd St.
Racine—Geo. H. Trevizanus, 311 16th St., Tel. Jackson 4721.

C. E. ZIMMERMAN
154 EAST ERIE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Boston Day... Welfare, Seaway, Labor, Port...

(Continued from Page 1)

Welfare Department failed to provide fuel.

Mr. Selvitella told of children in his district who had been forced to spend the entire day in bed, wrapped up in blankets, because there was neither coal nor wood to warm their homes. This meant that as Boston's raw northeaster iced the city's thoroughfares more than 100,000 persons were suffering from the cold.

Mr. Selvitella also charged that he knew of many cases of children from five to seven years of age, who had no shoes.

The welfare department admitted that it had delivered no fuel to the homes of welfare recipients, and in so doing revealed that welfare officials visit the homes of those receiving city aid, and when they consider the homes cold enough to warrant heating, the fuel is provided.

"It is humanly impossible to get fuel around in time when a cold snap comes," said Mr. Selvitella.

Last year coal was provided on Nov. 1.

State Police—Call for Airplane and Patrol Boat

Massachusetts state police demanded wings today. They also demanded the beginning of a navy. Safety Commissioner Paul Kirk pointed out that the coast needs a patrol boat for pursuit of criminals and the safeguarding of property. The one he wants would1 be 115 feet lond and cost $200,000.

The airplane would cost $8000, would be equipped with two-way radio and would have the following uses:

1. Reporting fires.
2. Transferring dangerous criminals.
3. Carrying officers to remote parts of the State.
4. Controling highway traffic.
5. Aiding in studying large areas where criminals might be eluding pursuit.
66. Checking highways for escaping criminals.
7. Studying the whole State for menaces of air transport such as towers, radio aerials, etc.

After announcing his wants, Colonel Kirk went into conference with Budget Commissioner Carl Raymond to see if the money was available for these expediters of police work.

Pardons—Curley Plans To Submit 15 Names

Governor Curley announced today that he would soon refer to the Governor's council for approval the first large parcel of pardons he has granted during his administration.

Fifteen prisoners on either Thanksgiving or Christmas will be given their liberty, if the council approves.

In his inaugural address, the Governor scored the practice of granting pardons which had prevailed under former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who had pardoned 143 prisoners during his four years as governor.

Governor Curley spent five hours while traveling down to see his son, Leo, play in the Georgetown-Union game last Saturday, going over the records of a number of prisoners. These records had been accumulated by John Backus, one of the Governor's assistant secretaries, who had consulted probation officers, social workers, attorneys and others for information regarding those seeking pardons.

Mr. Backus pointed out that a stop had been put to "what had developed into a pardon racket." He explained that lawyers directed friends and families of imprisoned men to loan houses, where they received funds to pay fees in arranging pardon hearings.

"Under the new system, this is not necessary," said Mr. Backus, "because we only consider cases in which new evidence justifying a pardon has come to light."

Cotton—Textile Mills Get Hopes of U. S. Relief

The promise of relief for New England cotton textiles was held out today in a report from Washington revealing a plan under consideration for allowing New England to bid for government relief business on prices quoted at the point of delivery and not at the point of shipment. This, in effect, would help New England capture government business destined for shipment to markets in the northeast, close to New England mills.

While New England manufacturers were not too conversant with the plan, their first reactions were favorable. The Government plans to award 150,000,000 square yards of cloth for relief purposes. How much the New England mills can get of this allotment depends largely upon the point of delivery under the proposal considered in Washington.

There is in the plan, manufacturers believed, the possibility of a cotton boom for New England. At least, there is strong probability that New England could capture all the government shipments to populated points within the northeast. The amount of finished goods demanded by the Government would keep the now idle Amoskeag mills going at full speed for one year.

Manufacturers pointed out today that New England enjoys a rail preferential rate over the South amounting to ⅛ of a cent a square yard on cotton cloth shipped to all points east of Cleveland and north of Pennsylvania. Hence the importance to New England of quoting delivered prices.

Storm—Raises Havoc Off Massachusetts Shores

Seaway traffic sought safety from peril today as the chilling rain and hail-laden wind from the Northeast, which smashed upon Boston and the north Atlantic seaboard yesterday, shifted early this morning to the North, bringing lower temperatures and tempestuous waves. The Pollock Rip lightship, helplessly dragging its anchors at 8 this morning, reported a 75-mile-an-hour gale in Nantucket Sound. The weather bureau in Boston measured wind velocity at 46 miles-an-hour, and predicted colder but fair weather by tonight.

The Cunard liner Scythia radioed just before noon that it was anchored 24 miles east of Boston lightship, unable to proceed to port against the storm. The ship was scheduled to dock in Boston last night at 6. She carries 44 Boston-bound passengers and 600 tons of express cargo.

Only one regularly scheduled liner arrived in Boston this morning. It was the Eastern Steamship Line's Acadia. It docked promptly at 8 with 600 storm-tossed but safe passengers.

For Boston it was the first heavy storm of the season and interrupted a mild and prolonged fall. In the wake of the storm were left three missing men and property damage variously estimated from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Port—Official Favors New Haven Road Inquiry

Lauding the proposed investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the financial and some other affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, today commented on the action, disagreeing with John J. Pelley, president of the American Association of Railroads and former head of the New Haven, in the published statement condemning the investigation.

"I believe this investigation to be timely and of possible great benefit to New England," said Mr. Parkhurst. "Potentially the New Haven is one of our greatest transportation assets. For example, if it were in a position to wholeheartedly support the port of Boston, there can be no doubt that the commerce of the port would increase, with resulting benefits to the New England communities and to the New Haven itself.

"It is conceivable that the investigation will disclose that funds to assist in the development of the port of Boston, the desire to share in which has been so often expressed by New Haven officials, might more appropriately have been spent for that or some other New England transportation enterprise than for an investment in a palatial New York hotel."

Cod Grunts—Singing Fish Is Now in Order

If, on some day more balmy than today, you are strolling along the seashore and hear piglike grunts, but see no pigs, don't become alarmed. The grunts probably come from codfish!

According to a theory sent to Boston today by the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways, codfish grunt for the same reason that kittens purr —because they are contented.

The Biological Board of Canada suggests that if you ever have a live codfish in your hands just gently stroke him down the back. He'll grunt in appreciation, they say. They point to experiments recently carried on.

The board had some codfish in concrete tanks in Halifax Harbor. Some of the larger codfish have become quite tame. They eat from the hands of attendants and grunt appropriately when their backs are rubbed.

Broken Toys—Norfolk Y. M. A. Is Fixing Them

Broken toys may indicate childish tears—or indifference. But those same toys are potential inspirers of children's joys as well. That is why the Norfolk Young Men's Association is asking all possessors of broken toys to send them into the association at once.

Once the toys arrive the members will start to work on them. Mechanisms that no longer run will be replaced and wheels set spinning. Patches, expert gluing, neat bits of carpentering then finally brush work with shiny paint is the general program. Then the toys, renewed, will be given out for Christmas to 300 Roxbury children. These Norfolk young men have given themselves as well as the children of the neighborhood happiness for six consecutive years in just this manner. Today they were waiting to take any toys delivered to the Norfolk House Center to prepare for the holiday season ahead.

Murphy—Harvard Boys By That Name Are in Luck

Four Harvard students, all named Murphy, have been awarded scholarships. But it was no coincidence.

Another Murphy, William Stanislaus by name, graduated from Harvard in 1885. In 1916, having fared well in the world, he donated a fund for scholarships to help in "the collegiate education of men by the name of Murphy."

This year's awards, totaling $1700, will go to Eugene F. Murphy of Jamaica Plain, Paul J. Murphy of Charlestown, Ralph B. Murphy of New Albany, Ind., and Everett B Murphy of Irvington, N. J.

Five other students named Murphy will receive aid totaling $900 during the year from the Murphy fund. Only Murphys of high scholastic standing are eligible.

Labor—Urges Naming Of Moriarity as State Head

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor today came out flatly for the appointment of James T. Moriarity to the post of State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. The position became vacant with the passing last week of DeWitt Clinton DeWolf.

In a statement signed by James F. Gatelee, president of the federation, all doubt about labor's stand in the matter of Mr. DeWolf's successor is dispelled. Mildly criticizing some of the past commissioners, the labor statement urges that Governor Curley appoint Mr. Moriarity to give labor a "New Deal."

It is expected that Governor Curley will send the name of his choice to the Executive Council at noon Wednesday. The position pays $7500 yearly.

Planning—State Board Moves Into State House

All was smiles in the State Planning Board today. Early this morning they began moving into new and more spacious quarters in the State House basement (quarters vacated Saturday by the State Department of Public Safety).

In the midst of moving operations came word from Washington of approval granted the board's $53,000 WPA project for employing help in garnering basic data. This gives the board 50 added employees preparing material for the basic development plan.

Decision on the board's application for a $381,000 project in the Blackstone and Connecticut River valleys was still pending in Washington today.

Water—Switched Service Gives Rusty Product

Bostonians in certain sections of the city were wondering today why their faucets were given forth sluggishly a rust-stained fluid. Explanation came from two sources—from the grounds in front of the Fine Arts Museum and from City Hall. Over the museum lawn a shallow pool of water issued from a small gap in the ground.

At 7 o'clock this morning, a leak had developed in the 42-inch service water main which brings water from the Chestnut Hill reservoir to the city. Pressure dropped from 95 to 70 pounds.

At 8 o'clock, the water pipe between the Museum and the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital was shut off.

So that Boston should suffer no interruption in its water supply, the flow was routed through Jamaica Plain. This meant that the direction of the current was reversed and such reversal served to scale off enough rust to give the water a brilliant if questionable color.

At City Hall it was stated late this afternoon that workmen were still looking for the exact location of the leak and that they expected to have it repaired by midnight tonight.

Speed—Youth Loses License for Two Years

Most drastic penalty yet inflicted upon a Massachusetts speeder was meted out by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles today. He suspended the driving license of Charles E. Ferguson, New Bedford youth, for at least two years. Simultaneously, the Registrar announced the heavy penalty signified opening of a new and determined drive against persistent speeders.

Mr. Goodwin said that henceforth speeders will face loss of their driving privileges for increased periods of time.

According to Registrar Goodwin, Ferguson admitted speeding 82 miles an hour on route 135 at midnight, Oct. 9.

Horses—Motor Drivers Asked to Give Them a Break

"Give the horse a break!"

So pleaded the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association in an appeal being distributed today asking motorists "never to cut in front of a horse that is in motion."

According to the association, it isn't "the 'hammer, 'ammer, 'ammer on the 'ard 'ighway," which bothers a workhorse, but the stopping and starting.

Reads the homely appeal:

"When a horse is forced to stop, the weight of the load is thrown against him and he has to start the load in motion again. All this effort, in addition to the fright he most likely receives, is very hard on the horse. It is much easier to stop and start our cars, so lets do it!"

Baker—Takes Seat On Supreme Court Bench

J. Arthur Baker, former member of Governor Curley's council, whose appointment to the Superior Court bench aroused a barrage of adverse comments, was inducted into his new office this morning.

In a simple ceremony Mr. Baker became Judge Baker by taking the oath of office administered by Assistant Clerk of Court James F. McDermott. The $12,000-a-year post, which is permanent, was given to Judge Baker after he had permitted Governor Curley to assume control of the council.

With Judge Baker on the bench this morning was Judge Walter P. Hall, chief justice of the Superior Court and Judge Winfred Whiting. The ceremony was followed by a reception. The Governor was not present.

Coughlin—Boston Man Challenges Him to Debate

The Roosevelt Administration today found an unofficial champion in, John K. Murphy to help in warding off attacks, particularly those on the radio, against the New Deal. Mr. Murphy is United States Marshal for Massachusetts and also calls himself the "president of the Franklin-D.-Roosevelt-for-President League of Massachusetts." Mr. Murphy took exception to remarks delivered yesterday by the Rev. Charles Coughlin over the radio, today promptly dispatched a letter to Royal Oak, Mich., challenging him to a public debate on the achievements of Franklin D. Roosevelt, or as he put it, "To give the New Deal a square deal."

Remarks of the radio priest to which Mr. Murphy took exception were the following. "Like a grotesque colossus this Administration stands astride of social error. Its feet are mired, one in the red mud of Soviet Communism, the other in the stinking cesspool of pagan plutocracy." Said Mr. Murphy in rebuttal: "This is unproved and unwarranted. It cannot go unchallenged. I suggest that you and I meet in a friendly discussion, the said debate to take place over a national hookup on the radio." Mr. Murphy sent this letter to Royal Oak without consulting the Administration, and he is in no way its spokesman, he said.

Walker Is Renominated For Democratic Post

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Former Mayor James J. Walker has been renominated as a member of the board of governors of the National Democratic Club, a New York City organization, it was announced yesterday.

Thomas J. McMahon was renominated for president and Postmaster General James A. Farley for second vice-president.

Chinese Fiscal Stand Is Linked in Part To Boom in Paper Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 18—Is China's recent order for managed currency indirectly giving work to 50 workers in the Berkshire Hill country of Massachusetts? That was the question being asked today as Crane & Co., well-known paper manufacturers, prepared to open their old Berkshire mill, closed since 1931.

Officials of the company would make no statement regarding this rumor, attributing the reopening to "generally increased business." But due to the fact that the Crane firm has made currency paper for more than 50 foreign countries as well as for the United States, observers considered pertinent the rumor that at least some of the paper manufactured at the reopened mill will be used in making currency "for some foreign country."

The Crane company's products include paper for diplomas, stocks and bonds, commercial stationery and business letter heads. This last type has shown the most noticeable increase during the past two years, according to Bruce Crane, an official of the company. He stated that since 1932 the paper business had been showing a gradual uptrend, and that now only one of the Crane mills was idle.

Inquiry Launched Into Lack of Bids On New U. S. Liner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—An official investigation is under way here and an official explanation is expected shortly on why the major shipbuilding companies of the country refused to bid on a proposed new 30,000-ton passenger liner for the United States lines.

In advance of the findings of the investigation, government sources were disposed to minimize the significance of the incident and suggest that the real reason is the fact that the shipbuilding companies reduced their personnel and organizations to such a low level during the post-war slump in American shipbuilding that it is a practical impossibility now for them to undertake to build a large transatlantic liner in the time required.

Expansion Is Urgued

They explain, of course, that the United States has an almost unlimited potential ship building capacity, provided time is given for developing it and that existing facilities should be expanded to take care of any long-range commercial or naval construction program that might be adopted. But they claim that the major shipyards are now operating close to immediate capacity with the present naval program.

The official investigators may prove satisfied with this explanation. If they are, strong protests are expected from outside sources who suggest that much more may be involved than an alleged lack of capacity and who will make their suspicions public unless the Government makes a thorough and complete investigation.

Ship Construction

Department of Commerce reports show that as of October 1, American shipyards had 75,544 tons of commercial ships either under construction or under contract. Latest navy records show 283,000 tons of naval construction under way of which half is in private shipyards. This would indicate approximately 215,000 tons of construction either under way or under contract in privately owned shipyards, a figure which is believed to be well below the actual capacity of the industry although no reliable estimates of the total potential are immediately available here.

How much of the unused potential is available in the few yards big enough to handle a 30,000-ton liner is of course an additional question. It is stated authoritatively that all four which had been expected to bid on the contract have ways available, but that there is question about their plant capacity.

Other Implications

The charge made in outside circles is that the United States Lines deliberately made the conditions for building the ship such that no shipbuilding company would care to undertake the contract. They refer to the fact that the line is under contractural obligation to the Government to replace the Leviathan and that it is subject to heavy penalties if it fails to either replace that ship or continue it in service.

They point out that a refusal of the shipbuilders to undertake the contract would provide an excuse whereby the United States Lines might escape the penalties in the contract.

Three Ignored Call for Bids

Of the big four shipbuilders, three made no response to the call for bids. The fourth, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, replied that the specifications were of a character which precluded it from making a definite offer, but estimated the cost of the ship at $15,890,000. It also estimated necessary construction time at 29 months. The price suggested was said to be well above what the line was prepared to pay and the time longer than the specifications provided.

Behind on Contracts

The New York Shipbuilding Company undoubtedly refrained from bidding due to the fact that it is about 30 weeks behind on its navy contracts due to protracted labor troubles last summer and is bending all its efforts to catching up to avoid delay penalties.

It is claimed that the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company could not bid because specifications called for a ship with 96-foot beam which is wider than the channel span of a bridge downstream from its ways through which the completed ship would have to pass. No explanation is suggested for the failure of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation to bid.

The uncertainty as to the future of ship subsidy legislation has tended to discourage most American ship lines for undertaking new construction at this time. It is claimed that only the contract requirements induced the United States Lines to undertake a new ship in the face of such uncertainty.

Wages Are Raised In Quoddy Project

EASTPORT, Maine, Nov. 18 (AP)—Wages of all laborers engaged in building the $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay project were raised to the prevailing hourly scale Saturday as a 45-day state of construction emergency was declared.

Lieut. Philip B. Fleming, construction chief, said Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, had exempted Quoddy from the general relief scale until Jan. 1 so that the model village for 1200 administrative staff members could be completed before severely cold weather starts.

The new scale, said Colonel Fleming, will pay common labor 40 cents an hour, intermediate labor 35 cents an hour, and skilled labor 75 cents an hour. In effect, the engineer declared, the new scale will more than double the wages of all three classes.

Baptist Bishops Call Rockefeller Plan Impractical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 16—The example of John D. Rockefeller Jr. in making his religious gifts interdenominational hereafter is interesting, but hardly practical for the great rank and file of church supporters, according to leading Baptists as the board of bishops of that denomination concluded their fall meeting here in Hotel Dennis.

Formal expression today was left to the Rev. Edwin H. Hughes of Washington, acting senior bishop, and to the Rev. J. Ralph Magee of St. Paul, delegated spokesman. All joined in remarking, however, that the interchurch movement began in 1920 on a similar basis. Its purpose was to unite the funds contributed for missionary and other religious extension work, allocating the mission fields among the denominations, preventing overlapping and thus increasing efficiency.

This was contrasted in a way to the published Rockefeller letter, which announced discontinuance of annual money gifts to the Northern Baptist Church save for specific agencies and which declared that denominational emphasis was "a divisive force in Christian work."

The bishops recalled that the interchurch world movement failed to draw enough contributions even to pay its own expenses.

"People have learned to trust the channels of their own church," one of them said. "They know there what happens to their money. The appeal would never reach the average giver except through the pulpit of his own church, and the minister in turn gets his information as to money needed and money spent through his own group machinery.

Channels Still Open

Bishop Hughes remarked that "a later paragraph in Mr. Rockefeller's published letter indicates that there are causes within the program of the Baptist Church to which he would still give.

"Evidently he would not counsel withholding gifts from enterprises simply because they are under the auspices of a demonstration," he said. "That would close wonderful institutions all over the world."

"In many local situations where one great giver drops out there is usually a rallying of small givers. Perhaps it will be so among our Baptist people. One board of my own church is being surely saved by what I call 'democratic' giving—not in the party sense, but in the wider sense.

Convinced of Sincerity

Bishop Magee was "convinced that Mr. Rockefeller is entirely sincere and has come to his conclusion as to his duty in giving to general, or interdenominational, causes rather than denominational, after great study.

"While Mr. Rockefeller's course might work with one who has a staff to study his benefactions for him, and who makes his benefactions in very large sums of money, it would be a disastrous policy for others to follow," he said. "They have no sources for benevolent and missionary information and instruction except their denominational body. Interdenominational giving was tried 15 years ago and utterly failed."

Bishop Magee remarked also that "Mr. Rockefeller says very clearly that for any specific cause in the Baptist Church, serving a larger than strictly Baptist interest, he wants them to continue appealing to him and he will give."

America Expands

The American continent has expanded in breadth about 40 feet in the last nine years.

Drunken Killer of Young Man Let Off Easy by Denver Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Ernest W. Ayers, Denver policeman, just sentenced to serve 11 months in the county jail on a charge of involuntary manslaughter in connection with the death of Arthur P. Ware Jr., based his defense on the fact that he was so drunk he knew nothing of what happened.

Although Colorado statutes regard a person under the influence of liquor in the same light as one sober, the sentence was the lightest, and the jury's verdict the most lenient, possible under the law.

Albert Rixman, foreman of the jury, declared, however, that "the jury was not lenient with Ayers because of his intoxicated condition during the time the crime was supposed to have happened, but because of a lack of suitable evidence."

Drunkenness No Excuse

The jury returned the verdict Oct. 26 and on Nov. 8 Judge Henley A. Calvert refused the defense a new trial and pronounced sentence.

The death of Ware, socially prominent youth, especially because of the liquor element involved, attracted attention from many students of jurisprudence. Some of these commented on the fact that whereas at one time drunkenness actually was considered sufficient to condone the commission of a crime, more recently it has been recognized, not as an excuse, but something for which the person needs to be punished as much as for the crime itself.

It has been declared by some jurists that a drunken murderer is, far from being less guilty because of his condition, actually more guilty, for they say, he must have been aware before drinking what liquor might do to him.

Defense Blames Liquor

The defense emphasized that without the liquor Ayers was not the type to have even thought of committing such a crime. Liquor, they contended, was the real cause of the murder, even though Ayers consumed it voluntarily.

Witnesses testified that Ayers left the home of Oscar Malo, where he had been assigned to special duty for a social function, with young Ware in the latter's automobile. The following morning Ayers awakened from a drunken sleep near his home in South Denver in Ware's car and found Ware dead beside him. The officer's service weapon was on the floor of the auto with one shot having been fired from it.

Deputy District Attorneys Anthony F. Zarlengo and A. G. Gertz, based the case for the state on the statutes that drunkenness is no excuse for a crime.

Chose Minimum Verdict

The jury was given the choice of five verdicts—first-degree murder if it felt that Ayers committed the crime while sober; second-degree murder, voluntary or involuntary manslaughter, if it felt that the act was done while Ayers was stupefied by liquor; or acquittal.

Although it was indicated that at one time during the jury's deliberations it leaned toward second-degree murder, the final verdict yielded that of involuntary manslaughter, the lightest sentence possible.

Under the verdict of involuntary manslaughter the maximum sentence is one year in jail. Ayers was sentenced to 11 months. Under the Colorado state law the death penalty could not be asked for the accused as there were no eyewitnesses to the crime and the defendant did not confess to the crime.

Admitted Taking Liquor

Testimony revealed that Ayers knew Ware only casually and that he had been invited by Ware and another police officer to go on a "slumming" party that evening, which he declined.

While waiting to take the party Ware had been asked to take Ayers home because of his inebriated condition, which the youth agreed to do.

Until this time Ayers admitted to having taken about seven or eight drinks.

He said he failed to remember anything else clearly until he woke up the following morning and found Ware dead beside him in the automobile. He then walked home, told his wife and went directly to police headquarters where he surrendered voluntarily.

N. Y. Racket Inquiry Leads State to File $487,299 Tax Claim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—A new major offensive in the New York County rackets inquiry came into the open today as New York State moved to bring a tax claim of $487,299.23 against three firms said to dominate the vast poultry market in this city, whose monopoly allegedly has prospered tax-free for 12 years with a total of $20,000,000 of gross earnings.

The findings against the companies were obtained from the testimony of 300 witnesses interviewed by investigators in the service of special prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey. They disclose that all three of the firms dropped their original franchises in New York 12 years ago, only retaining desk space in Washington Public Market here, and were incorporated in New Jersey while still doing 95 per cent of their business in New York City.

State Tax Commissioner Mark Graves is proceeding against them under the franchise tax law which requires payment of a levy proportionate to income by outside corporations doing business in this State. New York would get one third of any franchise taxes recovered and 50 per cent of any personal income taxes obtained.

The corporations, operating as a single unit, at 112 Peterson Avenue, Hoboken, are the New Jersey Coop Company, the New York Live Poultry Trucking Company and the New York Live Poultry Trucking Holding Company. The same officers head each concern, with Louis Feinstein as president. At least two men frequently on the police lists as poultry racketeers, it was charged, had financial interests in the monopoly, which originated as Bernstein & Sons 50 years ago and split into corporate units in 1916.

F. Milton Allen

Masonic services were held Saturday for F. Milton Allen, makeup editor of the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor, who passed on at his home in Melrose last Thursday.

Mr. Allen was born in China, Maine, and part of his early schooling was received under Holman Day, Maine's homespun poet-philosopher. Day ran the little school in Vassalboro where Mr. Allen spent his youth. Like his famous teacher, Mr. Allen went from Colby College to the newspaper profession by way of the Kennebec Journal.

Mr. Allen came to the Monitor from the Boston Herald where he had served as city editor. He became a copy editor, subsequently chief of the copy desk, American news editor, city editor and makeup editor of the editorial page.

He was Secretary and a Past Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, a Masonic body made up of newspapermen. Mr. Allen also was District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Boston Masonic District, a member of Waverly Royal Arch Chapter of Melrose, and of the Scottish Rite bodies in Boston. Services were conducted by officers of Fourth Estate Lodge, assisted by Right Worshipful Ernest R. Walker of Winthrop, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Chelsea Masonic District, who acted as Chaplain.

Tune In on WNAC "Voice of Boston"

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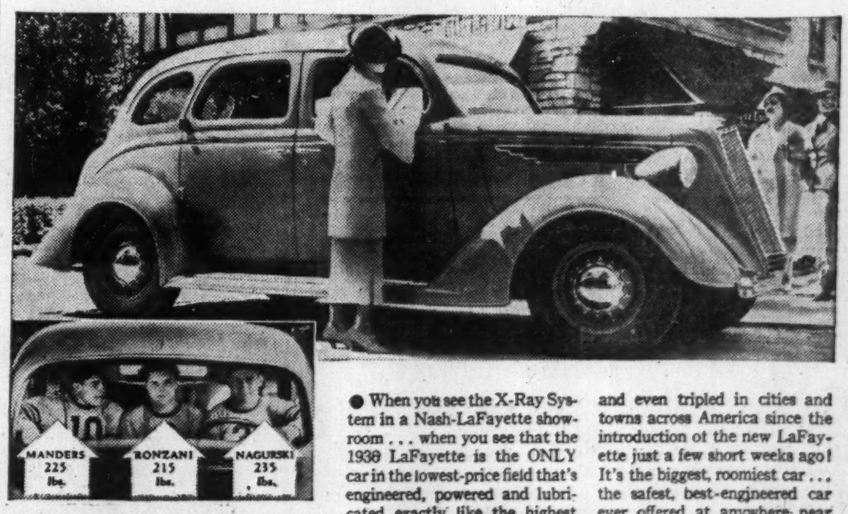

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U. S. Responsibility in Keeping World Peace Again Emphasized

Responsibility for the maintenance of peace in an undecided world was placed squarely on the United States Saturday by a former admiral of the United States Navy, a one-time member of the British House of Commons and three Harvard professors at the second Foreign Policy Association luncheon held at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

The navy man, Admiral William S. Sims, advocated abandonment of the traditional American neutrality policy of "freedom of the seas," placing responsibility for world discord on the United States if this policy were not discarded before any sea action occurred.

U. S. Co-operation Sought

Sir Norman Angel, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933, insisted that the United States must adopt a policy of co-operation acting in conjunction with world collective action —whether by force or by law.

He asserted that any policy of "inaction" by the United States would act as a menace to the other nations because they would not understand exactly what this country meant by "defense."

Sir Norman declared, "If a nation is not prepared to get rid of its institutions of defense—and none of them are—then they should pledge these institutions to the law; a law of no more war."

Cites German Example

He illustrated his point by contending that if Germany, when it entered the World War, had known the rest of the world would turn upon it, cut off its economic necessities, and even rebuff it by collective forces—the war would never have occurred.

Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, former adviser to President Roosevelt and to British financial leaders, insisted that the United States join with the other nations in placing a strict embargo on an aggressor nation.

Partial Neutrality

A "partial neutrality" should become the basis of American foreign policy in the opinion of Bruce Hopper, Harvard professor of Government. The United States should abandon its policy of "impartiality," he declared, and Congress when it meets, "should send this system to the scrap basket."

"Is there any better way to protect our interests," he asked, "than whole-hearted co-operation with other nations who want to keep out of war?"

Representative Christian A. Herter held that the American public was greatly confused today on the question of how this country can keep out of war. Congress, he said, would be open to every whisper on the changing of the neutrality law in February.

Opportunity for Education

This will be an opportunity for education, he said. If the United States does not follow the lead of the other nations in laying down a stricter embargo, he maintained, and if businessmen continue to trade "at their own risk" then when a ship flying an American flag is halted on the high seas and its contraband material confiscated the present policy of abandoning "freedom of the seas" will be forgotten. Propaganda will forcefully point out that American rights have been violated and that they must be defended, he said. Then conflict will result.

"There is a greater danger of getting into war by staying on the sidelines alone, than by collective action against an aggressor," he stated.

Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard Law School, pointed to some of the accomplishments of the League of Nations and indicated that the United States had played a definite part in most of the League decisions by sending "unofficial observers."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: American Pictorial Photography; Print Processes; Seventeenth Century Prints of Flowers; Lithographs by Bresdin and Redon; Wood Cuts by Hans Balding. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays, Memorial exhibition in honor of Dr. Denman W. Ross; gifts to the museum from his collections and from his own work. Exhibition of early American and modern Steuben glass. Through Nov. 29.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Exhibition of originals from the new children's books. Illustrators represented are Dorothy Lathrop, Wanda Gag, Helen Sewell, Grace Paull, Kate Seredy, Will James and Elizabeth Mackinstry.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions of oil paintings of Ethiopia depicting the country and the people. Colorful jewelry, carving, inlaid ebony and marble, paintings on mica, and so forth, from India. Through November.

Copley Society—Paintings by Bertha D. Hoxie, through Nov. 29.

Doll & Richards—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through November. Etchings and dry points by Arthur William Heintzelman. Through Dec. 7.

Fine Arts Guild—Different technique of water colors and related mediums. Nov. 30.

Number Ten Gallery—Oils by E. Smith.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of hunting scenes by Hoyland Bettinger; landscapes and still life by Bessy Creighton and Francis Newton. Also lithographs by John and Dorothy Gregory.

Goodman-Walker, Inc.—Exhibition by Fiske Boyd.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by John Whorf.

Myles Standish Galleries—Water colors by Francis Orville Libby. Through Nov. 23.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Etchings of Anders Zorn. Lithographs by George C. Wales.

Gardenside Bookshop—Oil paintings and drawings by the Rev. Philip Endecott Osgood. Through Nov. 23.

Guild of Boston Artists—Portrait of Margery, Danier, and Edmund C. Tarbell 2d, by Edmund C. Tarbell. Through Nov. 20. Paintings by Margaret F. Tyng, through Nov. 22.

Boston City Club—Charcoal and pencil drawings by Dwight Shepler. Through Dec. 2.

Junior League—Water colors by James M. Barnard. Nov. 23.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Herbert Water. Through Nov. 23.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Exhibition of water colors by Samuel Hershey. Through November.

Fine Arts Theater—Water colors by A. D'Amato. Through Nov. 27.

Vose Galleries—Recent portraits by John Lavalle.

Foster Brothers—Exhibitions of prints.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Rain, possibly with snow today; ending toward night; generally fair tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight 30 to 32 degrees; strong northerly winds, backing to northwest, gradually diminishing during tonight.

Massachusetts—Fair tonight and Tuesday, colder on the southeast coast tonight; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Maine—Cloudy, probably with rain or snow on the east coast tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature in the west portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair tonight and Tuesday, slightly colder tonight; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Northeast gales backing to north or northwest and diminishing by tonight over the north portion, and strong west and northwest winds diminishing late this afternoon over the south portion; fair weather tonight and Tuesday except rain or snow near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	41	Minneapolis	38	38
Bermuda	72	78	New Orleans	44	58
Chicago	40	44	New York	38	38
Denver	30	54	Norfolk	48	50
Helena	24	34	Philadelphia	38	40
Jacksonville	46	64	St. Louis	34	40
Kansas City	36	40	San Francisco	46	56
Los Angeles	50	54	Washington	42	44
Miami	60	76			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 18.
B—Maximum, Nov. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:15 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Tuesday, 5:52 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:50 p. m.

Kellogg Rents Hoover Home

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and co-author of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, moved Nov. 16 into Herbert Hoover's old home on S Street. "Just being in a milder climate than St. Paul," was the reason the former Secretary gave for his return to the national capital.

Pushcart Mart Brings Touch of Naples to Boston

Noisy, aromatic and colorful are the scenes enacted when Little Italy haggles over tripe, goldfish and red onions amid the enthusiastic cries of the vendors.

Rome has its Rag Fair, Paris its world famous Marché aux Puces, or Flea Market, and Boston its venerable Quincy Market, but not all Bostonians know of the existence in Boston of a market which compares favorably in interest with any of these.

It is the teeming outdoor market held on Wednesday and Saturday evenings in the North End, that typically Neapolitan section of Boston. There any lover of Southern Italy's metropolis may find the same atmosphere of feverish activity that makes Naples so irresistible.

Business Always Booms

In streets bursting with pushcarts and crowded humanity all the articles so indispensable to the Italian cuisine are sold. Wandering through the jammed streets one gets the impression that all of Boston's Italian residents have saved their shopping for those two evenings.

A half mile off the cries of the vendors can be heard alternating between English and Italian. Many of the old hawkers' cries, by which one knew the article sold through the intonation of the cry, are disappearing, but there are still enough left to make a symphony of sound matching the color of the scene.

Colorful Displays

Piles of green and red peppers are artistically placed so as to set off the heaps of oranges, grapes and lemons to the best advantage. A vegetable much eaten in Italy, but rarely over here, is always quickly sold whenever it makes its appearance. It is the American fennel called by Italians finocchi or cardidduzzu. A root resembling an onion, it has a distinctive flavor. To most Americans it requires an acquired taste, but all Italians seem born with a liking for it.

The market is not confined merely to vegetables. Down the middle of Blackstone Street, one of the main market streets, is a long line of carts piled high with flowers. Interspersed among the flower carts are others selling all kinds of household utensils, with pots and pans strung on wire frames. There is one vendor, who has a cart filled with nothing but suspenders, and he puts as much fervor into his sales talk as do the flower and vegetable sellers.

Bed of Green Peppers

Nor is the scene lacking in touches of humor, as recently when a tired pushcart operator climbed on top of his green peppers and went to sleep. The trade, which he seemingly relinquished without regret, was quickly seized by his competitor, who informed all who cared to listen that his peppers had never been slept upon.

Another scene which never fails to interest the visitor to the North End is the goldfish merchant. On his cart he has a large tub filled with water in which swim a multitude of goldfish. For delivery, he dips out the fishes in a net and deposits them in one of those cartons, such as are used for carrying oysters from the fish store.

Onions and Tripe

The Italian shops lining the streets also provide an interesting display. The two articles most frequently seen hanging in front of the shops are the long bunches of red Italian onions and the pale masses of tripe, usually swaying in the wind. Then there are the pastry shops, gay with multi-colored cakes and Neapolitan pizze or cookies.

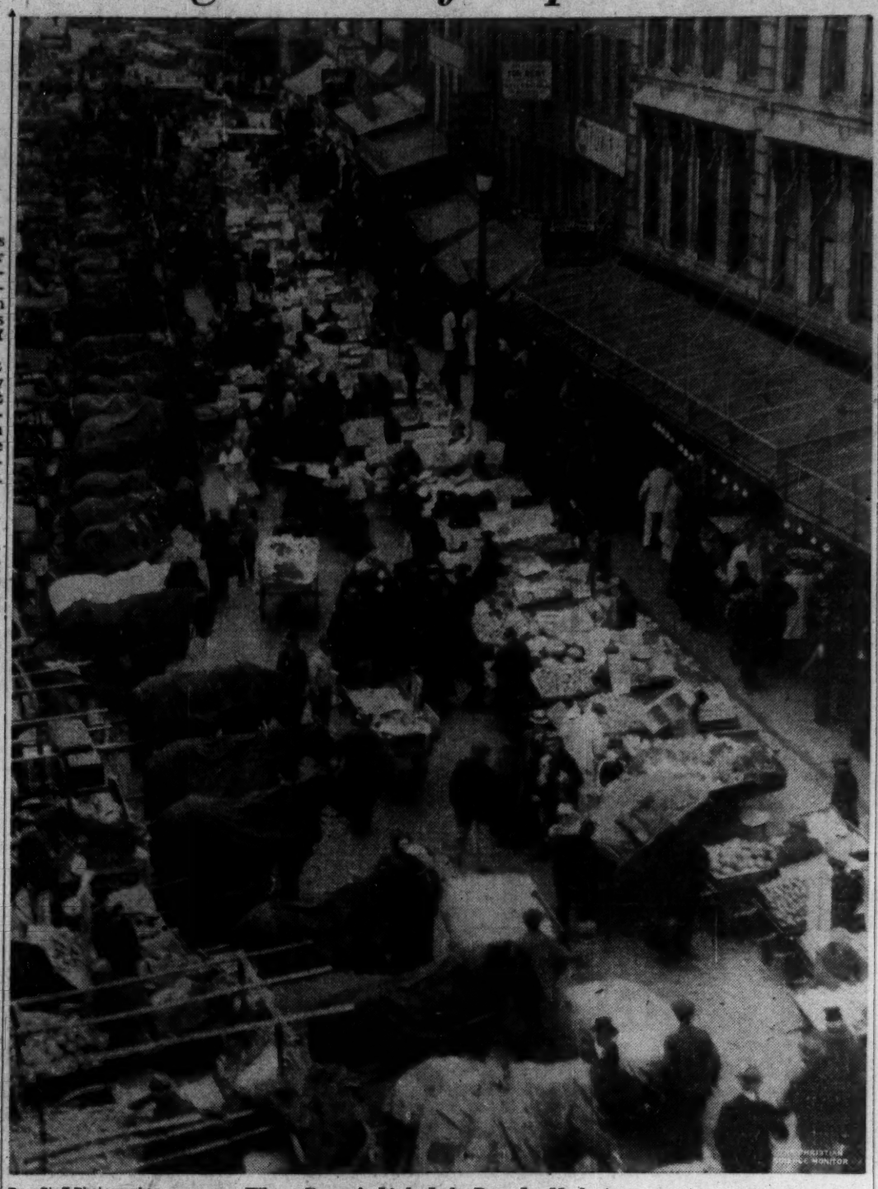
Seeing the great number of pushcarts invariably brings up questions about their history, where they are procured and where they are kept at night, for after market hours they are rarely seen about the streets. Answering the last question Boston's North End contains several large pushcart garages, where the owners may leave their carts safe from molestation.

Then again, like automobiles and trucks, the vendors cannot always afford to buy the carts outright and so they rent them. The renting of pushcarts is reputed to be a very lucrative business.

Bargains for Late Comers

Unusual bargains are obtainable at the outdoor market if one goes there late at night. The vendors buy their goods early in the morning from the Italian truck-gardeners gathered at Quincy market. All during the day the prices are kept at a level resembling the grocery stores. By evening, however, the force of competition compels the vendors to gradually reduce their prices. As the hour grows late goods are sold at almost cost and at about half the price asked a few hours before.

For lovers of horses the market has an especial appeal for it is one of the few places left in Boston where one may see large numbers of horses grouped together. They are hitched to the wagons of vendors, who have come from the country, and stand patiently for hours waiting the start for home. Their only diversion seems to be hunting for a stray leaf of lettuce, which has floated off some hurrying pushcart.



By a Staff Photographer

Where Boston's Little Italy Does Its Marketing

Scenes Like These Are Common on Blackstone Street on Market Days. Pushcarts and Horse-Drawn Vehicles Keep to Their Own Sides of the Street as Vendors Shout Their Wares in Italian and English

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter B. Bizzins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8.

Theaters

"ROSMERSHOLM" (Colonial). Eva LeGallienne in the first of a week's repertory of four plays, 8:30. Tomorrow night, two Quintero comedies: "The Women Have Their Way," and "A Sunny Morning."

"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS" (Boston Opera House). Big, showy, and rowdy revue, 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities, 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director, 8:30.

"DR KNOCK" (Peabody Playhouse). Presented by the Associated Actors Theater, 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Transatlantic Tunnel," 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50. "March of Time," 10:15 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5, 7:15, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"In Old Kentucky," featuring Will Rogers. Fenway: 1:25, 4:39, 9:22, 10:05. Paramount: 10:23 a. m., 1:11, 3:50, 6:47, 9:35. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Mimi." Fenway: 12:45, 3:28, 6:11, 8:54. Paramount: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:45, 5:34, 8:22.

UPTOWN—Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." 1, 4, 7, 10. "King Solomon of Broadway," 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

FINE ARTS—"Legong," Balinese love story in technicolor. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. "Wings Over Ethiopia." Also Mickey's Kangaroo. News reel.

BOSTON—Hugh Herbert in "To Beat the Band." 10:48 a. m., 1:43, 4:38, 7:33, 10:28. Stage show featuring Gertrude Niesen in "Melody Mad Revue."

METROPOLITAN—Margaret Sullavan in "So Red the Rose." 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:44, 7:41, 10:28. York and Young in "Tintypes of 1936." Elida Ballet, Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—"She Married Her Boss." 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. also Cary Grant, Claude Rains and Gertrude Michael in "The Last Outpost." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Clark Gable, Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m., both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Thunder in the Night." 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Here's to Romance." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

UNIVERSITY—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Edmund Lowe in "King Solomon of Broadway." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

EXETER—"King Solomon of Broadway." 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. "Here's to Romance." 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

SOUTH STATION—Major Bowes and his screened amateur radio prize winners. "March of Time," sixth issue; "Jitterbug Party," with Cab Calloway; "Broadway Highlights," with Ted Husing; "Hollywood Hobbies," and "Southern Exposure."

TREMONT—Ann Harding and William Powell in "Double Harness." 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. "Masquerader," with Ronald Colman and Elissa Landi, 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7, 9:55.

Other Events

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY — Address by Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of the Cunard White Star Line, on "Spanning the Atlantic." Hotel Copley-Plaza, 8.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE — Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW—Mechanics Building, Open 10 to 10:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Get-together hour, followed by community singing and a "Pageant of Canadian Beauty," presented by Rev. Charles W. Casson, 3 Joy Street, 7.

MANUSCRIPT CLUB—Lecture on "Verse and Poetry," by A. Lawrence MacKenzie of the Boston Post. Hotel Vendome, 8.

REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS—Semi-annual meeting. Speakers: Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, and State Senator William H. McSweeney of Salem. Hotel Statler, 7:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Dinner in honor of Mrs. Robert Lincoln Hoyal, director of the Women's Division, National Republican Committee, 6:30.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON CONCERT ORCHESTRA—Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Temple Mishkan Tefila, Seaver Street and Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 3:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"English Silver" guidance tour by Mrs. Buhler, 11.

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY — Address: "Browning's Interest in Sculpture," by Mrs. Josiah S. Dean. Hotel Vendome, 3.

NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA — Exhibition. Hotel Copley-Plaza, 11 to 4.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB — Luncheon. Speakers: Dr. Willis N. Hurgins, noted Ethiopian; Dr. John F. "Jafsie" Condon; Hon. Peter Tague, Boston's new postmaster; William Dana Orcutt, author, and Sara Ware Bassett, authoress. Hotel Statler, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS CIVIC LEAGUE — Luncheon-meeting. Address on "Motion Pictures and Community Freedom," by Hon. Samuel B. Pettengill, member of Congress from Indiana, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL—Dramatic readings by O. E. Bennett, 30 Monument Square, 2:30.

KIWANIS CLUB—Meeting. Speaker: Carl Dreyfus, publisher Boston American and Sunday Advertiser. Boston City Club, 12:15.

Resettlement Jobs Put 3200 at Work

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—The resettlement administration announce that 3200 men are being put to work today in the northeast in clearing land and other preliminary work on projects already authorized.

Much of the labor will be recruited from relief rolls in region No. 1, comprising the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.

By the end of December, it is expected that at least 9500 men will be employed on projects designed to take poor lands out of cultivation and convert them into forest and recreational centers.

An allotment of $3,500,000 for the period ending June 30, 1936, has been made available for the northeast. Of this sum, $775,000 is for immediate use.

Sanctions Called Landmark In International Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Nov. 18—The New England College students gathered at Colby College for the annual International Relations Clubs conference held their closing session Nov. 16.

Although they were endeavoring to crystallize their opinions into resolutions which would receive majority approval, there was lively controversy among the students on such questions as: Will bootleg exports impair the efficiency of League sanctions against Italy? Should President Roosevelt be given more discretionary powers for safeguarding American neutrality? Are the Italian and Japanese programs of expansion for economic reasons or for national prestige?

At the conference banquet Friday night, Dr. Ernest M. Patterson, president of the American Academy of Political Science, spoke on the subject, "The Economics of War and Peace."

"The present outlook is hopeful," he said, referring to the part the League is playing in curbing the Italian expedition into Ethiopia. "Economic sanctions are already making themselves felt. These may work imperfectly or may fail, but a big step has already been taken in international co-operation.

"The Austrian Government, instead of being unwilling to co-operate with the League, has announced that it has been grossly misunderstood, and is both willing and anxious to do so. Of course, there will be reservations and exceptions but co-operation is promised.

"Behind this change of front is the attempt of Austria to secure financial assistance in London.

"The British bankers were cold and presumably made clear the terms upon which British help could be secured. The Austrians must 'go along.'

"It must not be overlooked, too, that Germany has recently announced close restrictions upon exports. No matter what the reason for her action it must be a serious blow to Italy for the channel through Germany and Austria to be blocked or even slightly obstructed.

"The choice is, in principle, not a hard one to make. Either the effort at collective action and control must be continued or abandoned. There is far more than a gambling chance that co-operative action will succeed. To abandon the attempt leads to no uncertainty. Instead, it would be a definite step in the direction of war and all that war means."

Prof. Herrick B. Young, on leave of absence from the faculty of Alborz College, Persia, also gave an address. The recent Egyptian riots, he said, are significant in that they show the awakening nationalism and unrest among the peoples of the Near East.

There is growing up a feeling of unionism and common antagonism against the imperialistic nations by whom they feel themselves exploited. The recent conference between the Shah of Iran and Mustapha Kemel of Turkey, according to Professor Young, has grave implications. These nations are beginning to realize the value of their oil fields and other resources and are determined to regain their ownership of this natural wealth.

The ferment is especially evident among the youth of these nations. The introduction of automobiles and other modern inventions has greatly stimulated the thinking of young people.

Professor Young told of the international relations club in his own college in Persia, as well as in other institutions in the Near East. He deplored the lack of freedom of speech which existed there and prevented discussion of any controversial national problems.

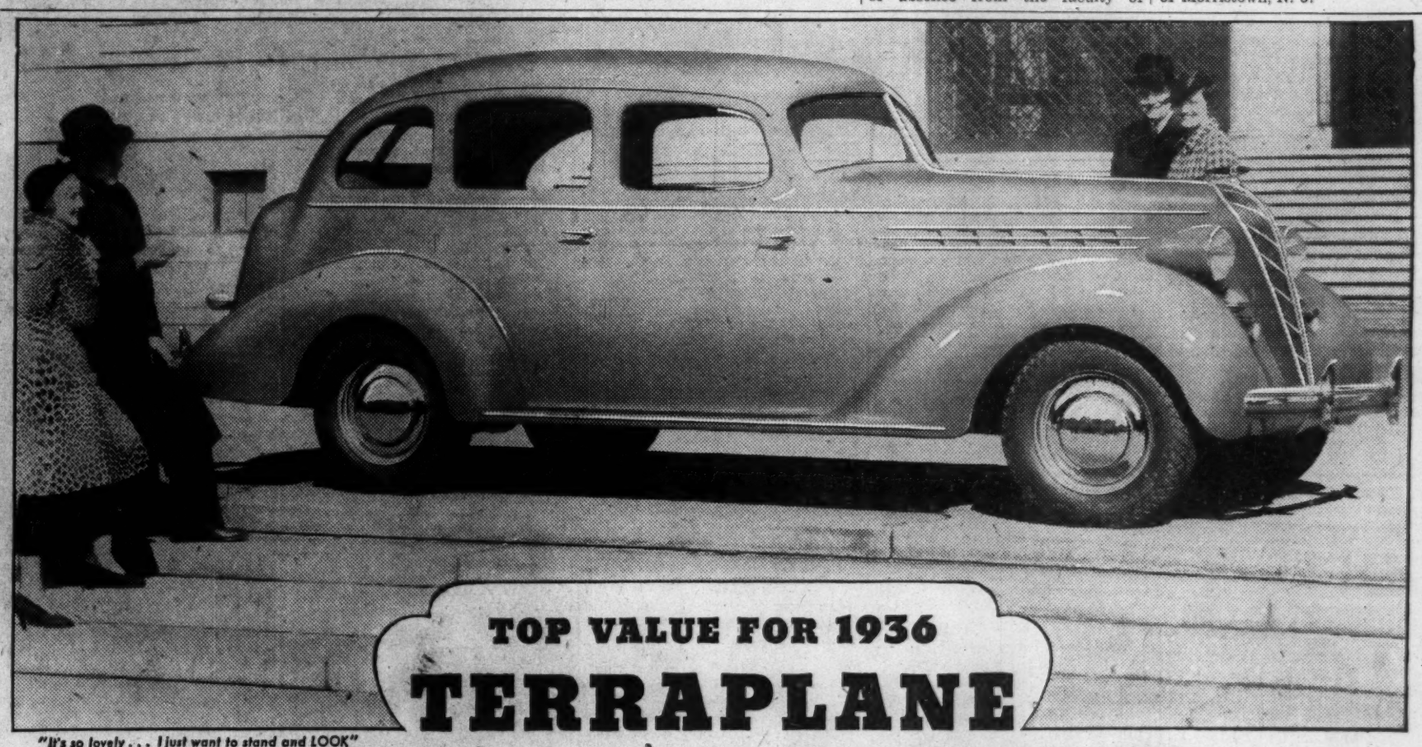
Rare Books Given To Yale Collection

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—Yale University announced Saturday the addition of three important gifts to the library collection, including 90 items of Greek classics.

The largest o fthe gifts was presented by Thomas E. Marston of Cambridge, Mass., and includes two small, rare books, one the first edition of two plays by Aristophanes, "Lysistrata" and "Thesmophoriazusae," and the other, the first Greek edition of Marcus Aurelius.

The Marston collection supplements the Ionides collection, which includes a first edition of Homer. Henry C. Taylor of New York City, a trustee of the Yale Library Associates, presented a collection of the works of Thomas Hardy, all first editions but a few privately printed pamphlets.

Some 2200 letters and family papers of Jedidiah Morse, generally known as the "father of American geography," have been given the university by Russell Colgate, of New York, and Henry A. Colgate, of Morristown, N. J.



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Big Amphibion Leaves Factory For Hawaiian Service

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—The first of two red, white and blue new Sikorsky S-43 giant amphibions, built for the Inter-Island Airways of Hawaii, took off at 11:45 a. m. (E. S. T.) today for Chicago on the first leg of a cross-continent flight to San Francisco.

Brief stops will be made in Newark, N. J., and Cleveland.

The 16-passenger seaplane, which will be dismantled on the Pacific coast and shipped to Honolulu, made a perfect takeoff from a ramp on the Housatonic River.

Chief Pilot Charles I. Elliott of the Inter-Island Airways was at the controls. He was accompanied by a crew consisting of Co-Pilot George F. Cerveny and Chief Mechanic William Carman. Others on the craft are Philip Salzman and William J. Phelan, Department of Commerce inspectors, and M. I. Peale of the Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation.

Stops are also scheduled at Kansas City and Los Angeles. Elliott said an effort would be made to place the seaplane on a boat leaving for Honolulu Nov. 27.

What's Going On In the Arts

A Schubert Novelty

FIRST American performance was given to Felix Weingartner's version of Schubert's uncompleted Symphony in E major by Fabien Sevitzky and the People's Symphony Orchestra at their concert in Jordan Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of Nov. 17.

The completion of this symphony by Weingartner is not open to the adverse criticism that has been visited upon attempts to finish the "Unfinished" Symphony in B minor; first, because the composer had in the case of the E major sketched the entire work, and second, because the arranger has used the greatest discretion in supplying the harmony and the orchestration after the first 110 measures, which Schubert completed.

The E major Symphony has been not so much "lost" as "forgotten." The autograph passed from the Schubert family to that of Mendelssohn, and thence to the possession of Sir George Grove. Half a century ago, the manuscript was completed at Grove's request by J. F. Barnett, but apparently not very satisfactorily, and since then the work had been neglected until Weingartner produced his version in Vienna last December.

There seems to be no reason why it should not now take its place in the repertory for occasional performance. In date of composition it is No. 7 among Schubert's symphonies, having preceded the "Unfinished." Naturally it is less typical of the maturer Schubert than the B minor and the "great" C major symphonies. But it is a characteristically lyrical and vigorous work, very agreeable to listen to in the Weingartner version. It was admirably performed.

This concert was notable also for the performance of the Bruch G minor Violin Concerto by Mme. Lea Luboshutz, a performance of romantic ardor and imaginative power, supported by a sympathetic orchestral accompaniment.

The program listed also Saint-Saëns's "Phaeton," Bernard Rogers's "Soliloquy" for flute and strings and the "Meistersinger" Prelude.

L. A. S.

Saturday Morning Junior Concerts

SATURDAY morning saw the inauguration of a second season of concerts for young people at Sanders Theater in Cambridge, when Russell Cook and a group of players from Symphony Hall pointed out the path of good music to an audience of fair size and assorted ages. These "Junior Concerts" embrace programs of interest to adults as well as to children. Mr. Cook speaks briefly before each number, skims the subject of form, underlines the outstanding characteristics of the music, and leaves the music to make its own impression on his audience. In view of the extreme youth of many of the listeners, their quietness and decorum are astonishing. For Mr. Cook does not essay the gilded path of Mr. Schelling, whose children's concerts mixed the pictorial, the verbal and the musical. Mr. Cook is straightforward, direct, musicianly. To him music is a dignified matter, and his own attitude colors these concerts.

Three dances by Rameau opened Saturday's program. A Menuet from "Platée," a Musette and a Tambourin from "Les Fêtes d'Hébe" in Mottl's arrangement served as sample of classic dance form and classic suite. On the consonances of Rameau there followed Debussy's Petite Suite, with its subtle rhythms, its suavely deployed and smoothly resolved moments of dissonance, its essential sophistications.

Before Mr. Cook led his players through Haydn's Symphony in G major, No. 11 ("Military"), he asked them to display the ranges and quality of their individual instruments. This was obviously the high moment of the morning for the large group of five-to-niners. Yet they listened with good attention to Haydn's music, then went home clutching the programs they had creased, crumpled and waved during the concert, quite in the adult manner.

C. S. B.

Laura Coombs Hills

THE presentation of pastel portraits of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills is an annual event in Boston art life. There is no doubt that the floral arrangements, tastefully chosen, discerningly placed and skillfully drawn, are in public favor. Miss Hills's repertoire has range; every possible favorite flower of exotic or hardy variety is included.

Miss Hills's visualization is clear and impersonal; she gives the flowers to us as they are, subtly shaped, delicately toned. She does not add to nature's intensity, she does not choose to delete, to accent, to refresh. She uses her eyes in preference to her imagination. Such depiction of still-life in accordance with this recipe is commended in many circles.

Miss Hills's pictures this season show a few novelties in the way of bolder background. There are many of the delightful small bouquets, lovingly arranged in shallow bowls, which incidentally are beautifully drawn. Miss Hills applies her keen observation to china and earthenware, pewter and silver. Particularly pleasant are some of the less imposing subjects, such as "Snow-berries," "Hepaticas" and "Full Blown Tulips."

Fine Arts Theater

A. D'Amato is exhibiting aquarelles in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street. The small pictures portray scenes in Europe and this country. Sometimes the painter dwells upon some specific detail such as a tree in the countryside or a tower of a church. Sometimes he represents a street scene, emphasizing the quaint or antique architecture. His brush work is free, generalizing in character. He takes advantage of the particular qualities of water color, fluidity and transparency. The pictures are agreeable to the eye.

D. A.

The Dance—Pocket Vocabulary

A SMALL Dance Dictionary has recently been published by the Dancers' Book Publishers (New York, $3). There are sections devoted to Acrobatic, Ballet, Ballroom, Spanish and Tap dancing, with blank pages left for notes. It was compiled by Dorothy Norman Cropper and is approved by the American Dancers' Institute.

In an ordinary French-English dictionary, an "echappé" is "an escaped person," an "entrechat" is "cut, cutting, caper," "battement" is "beating" and "fouetter" is "to whip"; and you can figure out their relation to ballet for yourself. In the Dance Dictionary these terms take on the definite ballet meaning and their execution is understandably explained. Hence its usefulness.

As the pages on Tap seem obscure without a full knowledge of the technique to reinforce them, so possibly the other subjects require some background of information. But the book is undoubtedly an addition to dance bibliography although not too well bound.

In the list of reference books included in this little volume, it is interesting to note the previous publication of several dance dictionaries. Thus in 1767, a "Dictionnaire de Danse" by C. Compan; in 1930, Tomaroff's "Dictionary of Dancing"; in 1931, a "French-English Dictionary of Technical Dance Terms" by C. W. Beaumont, English writer on ballet; and in 1932, a "Dictionary of Dance Terms" by Edna Lucille Baum. Besides several books on the grammar, theory, technique and practice of the art of dance, old and new.

Edouard du Buron's dance recital at the Young Men's Christian Union Hall, Boylston Street, has been postponed from tomorrow evening to Monday evening, Nov. 25. It is sponsored by the Little Theater League, not by the Theater Alliance, as previously stated.

M. L.

Labels for Yule Trees

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18 (AP)—Now comes controlled production of Christmas trees. Each of the 1,500,000 spruce and balsam trees to be cut in Minnesota this Yuletide must bear a state tag. A new law says so. Conservation is the prime purpose. Forestry division officials also pointed out strict regulation of the cutting will preserve scenic beauty. The State's Yule tree business totals about $1,000,000 a year.

Interpreters of Bach

Old Masters Studio

Mack Harrell, Baritone, and Marjorie Fulton, Violinist

The Mother Church Soloist to Give Recital on Nov. 26

Mack Harrell, baritone, who is soloist at The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will give a recital with Miss Marjorie Fulton, violinist, at Jordan Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Music from the works of Bach, Schubert and Brahms will be included in the program, with interest centering on rarely performed compositions for violin and voice, by Bach.

Last season, Mr. Harrell appeared with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra as soloist and with Mme. Frances Alda over the Columbia network. Miss Fulton has played in concerts with Nelson Eddy, with the New York Civic and Brooklyn Symphony orchestras, and at the Bach-Handel Festival under Albert Stoessel.

The careers of both artists have been singularly parallel. Miss Fulton, though she had composed a dozen pieces for the piano at the age of four, was not allowed to take up the study of the violin until she had proved the seriousness of her purpose by saving $7 on her own initiative. Mr. Harrell, whose Celeste (Texas) home was the center of musical activity, had to plead for two years before his parents would permit him "to take up some instrument."

Like Miss Fulton, he chose the violin, the single stipulation being that he should show definite promise within nine months. At 13, he won the Texas state music contest. Three years later he was offered a fellowship at the Chicago Music College, which he turned down in favor of family desires that he enter upon a university career.

Given one more opportunity to study music, Mr. Harrell went to Oklahoma City, worked for four years under J. Jerald Marz (pupil of Ševčik) and later became concert-master with the Oklahoma City Little Symphony and first violinist with the Dallas Symphony.

It was while continuing his study on the violin in Philadelphia under Zetkin that Mr. Harrell discovered his baritone voice. After a while, he abandoned the violin and went to New York on a voice fellowship at the Juilliard School of Music. Thereafter he coached with Coenraad von Bos and appeared in a number of concerts. He was appointed soloist at The Mother Church in June of the present year.

Miss Fulton, who in private life is Mrs. Harrell, also won state music contests at an early age and received scholarships at both the Curtis Institute of Music and at Juilliard. She has been assistant to Louis Persinger, one of her teachers.

Stocks Are Buoyant With Many New Highs In Saturday Session

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Stocks were thrust vigorously forward Nov. 16 in the most active Saturday trading since February, 1934, with many favorites up $1 to $2 a share to new highs for the past four years. Steels were in the most active demand and a number of industrial specialties and some of the rails likewise found a following at rising prices.

Some of the leaders of the recent advance were subject to moderate profit-taking which placed a slight check on the general advance. However, at the close the best prices of the day were registered in the great bulk of stocks.

Some of the issues which gained from $1 to $2 or a little more included U. S. Steel at $50.50, Bethlehem at $5.50, Consolidated Gas $33.12, Westinghouse Electric $96.87, Montgomery Ward at $39.37, Sears Roebuck at $66.62 and U. S. Steel preferred at $117.

A number of recent leaders in the advance which felt some profit-taking but managed to improve 25 cents to 75 cents a share or thereabouts included General Motors, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Tobacco "B," Santa Fe, Union Carbide, International Harvester and Radio.

Utah Turkey Crop Double 1934 Figure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah turkey growers are in the midst of the best season in the history of the industry. The year's production for the holiday trade amounts to 200 carloads, or approximately 4,800,000 pounds. The figure is just about double that of 1934 and the price yield promises to be a few cents per pound more than that of last year, according to Charles P. Rudd, manager of the poultry department of the Utah Poultry Producers' Association.

Mr. Rudd estimates that 30 per cent of the Utah crop will be used for Thanksgiving festivities, 60 per cent for Christmas and the remaining 10 per cent for New Year's Day. This year's birds come chiefly from commercial flocks, according to Mr. Rudd and will be better fed and fatter because range conditions have been better.

Utah poultry officials declare that this state is one of a few to show an increase, while many of the turkey growing sections show a decrease due to adverse conditions.

The turkey industry is one of the fastest growing industries in Utah. While this year's production is 100 per cent greater than that of 1934, the 1934 production was more profitable than that of 1933, according to a survey just completed by the Utah State Agricultural College. The study showed an average labor income of $1079 per farm or 77 cents per bird was realized by turkey growers, as against $495 per farm and 42 cents per bird in 1933.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Kay Fayre, songs	Al Pearce and his gang; variety	"Flash Gordon"	Sporting Matinee
5:15 Safety Crusaders		Football School	Sporting Matinee
5:30 "The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	"Clara, Lu 'n' Em"	"Dick Tracy" sk.	"Og, Son of Fire"
6:00 News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15 Magoogie Family	News music	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30 News; features	Studio speaker	Artist Roundup; soloists orchestra	Talk; Voices"; sketch "Vanished
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; soloist		
7:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15 Healy Stamp Club	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Musical programs	V. Verrill ;orch
7:30 "Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45 "Paradise" sketch	Studio program	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00 "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy	Hammerstein's Music Hall; variety	Guy Lombardo and his orchestra	Male quartet; Gabriel Heatter
8:30 Paris Musicale; soloists; orchestra	Richard Crooks; chorus orchestra	"1-Night Stands"; "Pick and Pat."	Soloist; organ; Southland sketch
9:00 Greater Minstrels; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; Ben Klassen	Radio Theater; William Gillette	Fisher's Orch.; Heywood Broun
9:30 Network dramatic sketch; music	Grace Moore; Richard Bonelli; orch.	In "Sherlock Holmes"	Eddy Brown; orch.; News Service
10:00 Women's Association annual award	Lullaby Lady; quartet; orchestra	Male chorus; Jack Kilty, soloist	Wayne King and his orchestra
10:30 Concert Band and narrator	Nat. Forum: talk, "Slum Clearance"	Dramatized news; Spotlight revue	Cesare Sodero Directs: solos; orch.
11:00 Reports; news; Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	Forecasts; news; Sports; music	News Service; Fisher's Orch.	Jack Denny and his orchestra
11:30 Ray Noble and his dance orchestra	Madriguera's Or.; NBC organist	Clyde McCoy and his orchestra	Ted Fiorito and his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parantheses)

Up to Luncheon

16:15 WBZ, (WJZ), Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
10:30 WAAB (WABC), United States Navy Band concert.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
11:00 WNAC, "Broadcast from the Mayor's Office"; talk.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, Sanford Bates, penal official, at Crime Conference of Massachusetts Board of Probations.
1:30 WMEX (WMCA), Cheese Club luncheon; speakers.
1:45 WEEI (WEAF), Music Guild; Isador Philipp, piano; Pierre Fornier, cellist.
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air; literature program.
3:15 WNAC (WABC), Town Topics, with Lois Long; guest soloists.
5:30 WEEI, Boston Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas, direction of Prof. Kirtley Mather.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
9:00 WAAB (WOR), "The Witch's Tale"; dramatic sketch.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), "Jumbo," with Jimmy Durante; Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; others; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; glee clubs.
9:30 WMEX (WMCA), Mark Twain dinner; speakers and soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR), String Sinfonia, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; soloists; orchestra.
10:15 WAAB (WOR), Upton Close, "The World Parade."
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players, from Springfield.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), "Poet's Gold"; readings, David Ross; congert orchestra.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Another Rhode Island Textile Mill to Reopen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, R. I., Nov. 18—Wakefield's only textile mill will reopen next week and ultimately will employ 250 persons, Albert Brend manager, said last night.

The plant, which was shut down several months ago, has been sold to Aaron Goldfine, of New York, and will resume operation as the Narragansett Woolen Mill and produce a line of women's fabrics. Formerly the mill was known as the Wakefield Textile Company.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

C. O. P. Starts to Retake the Hill

The Republican drive to recapture Massachusetts from the 1934 Democratic conquerors may open officially tonight at the Hotel Statler. The Republican Club of Massachusetts will be holding its semiannual meeting, and every Republican candidate, actual and prospective, for major office will be ready and waiting to open up with verbal fire.

No one is due to wield a blue pencil on the speeches, and the sky is the limit for political talk. Therefore, it may be that the various candidates will really start action for choice of leader to do battle with the Curley forces.

Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, first candidate to hoist his flag for the gubernatorial struggle heads the list of candidate speakers. Right behind him will be John W. Haigis, Greenfield gubernatorial hope, who is riding on the crest of a western Massachusetts wave.

Nor is Senator Henry Parkman Jr., of Curley-baiting fame, far behind. Often he has been mentioned. Yet, he himself has made no announcement. Some believe he will wait until after the first of the year, if he enters the field at all. There is a possibility that in the heat of the meeting, however, the Senator will let his plans be known.

Joseph E. Warner, former Attorney General and Warren L. Bishop, Middlesex County District Attorney, gubernatorial candidates, will speak, as will Mark M. Duff, former member of the Governor's Council, and possible aspirant. Winfield A. Shuster, member of the Council and a No. 1 Curley opponent, may confirm the rumors that he would be a Lieutenant Governor candidate.

In the United States senatorial field, the speakers will be Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., whose campaign is already rolling; James F. Cavanagh of Boston, another announced contender, and Sinclair Weeks, Newton Mayor, who is toying with the senatorial idea.

* * *

Fish and McSweeney Assist

While the candidates will be conspicuously present, they are not listed as the main orators. United States Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, and State Senator William H. McSweeney, who started the Massachusetts Republican Party on the 1935 victory road by winning the Second Essex District special election, are scheduled to do front-line firing. The New Deal and the Curley regime are due for a real hammering.

* * *

Making Way for the Victors

Tonight's meeting will be a timely forerunner to the Republican Club's victory dinner at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 2. It is the first time the Republicans have had occasion to celebrate victories and they are pulling the throttle wide open.

The mayoral victors who turned Worcester, Somerville and Lowell back into the Republican ranks are due to be feted as well as State Senator McSweeney. State Representative William Stockwell, who returned the G. O. P. to power in the Tenth Middlesex District will also be present.

* * *

If Oratory Can Do It

Some Republicans, in the meantime, are wondering what Robert T. Bushnell, president of the Republican Club, plans to do. He has been mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility. A sharp-tongued orator, he might be just the type needed to knock over the Democratic colossus, James Michael Curley. Such Republicans as Representative Philip G. Bowker believe Mr. Bushnell would put up a rugged fight.

But there is some talk that Mr. Bushnell does not want to run in 1936. He is a young man and could very well wait until 1938 or even 1940 before attempting to mount Beacon Hill as Governor. Whether Mr. Bushnell believes such talk is not known. He is the type of man who keeps his secrets locked up.

If he does jump into the fight for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, several of the announced candidates will feel a few misgivings.

Edgar M. Mills

Dr. Taylor Is Appointed Farm Foundation Director

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Appointment of Dr. Henry C. Taylor, agricultural economist, as director of the farm foundation was announced Nov. 15 by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, chairman of the board of trustees.

The organization was established in 1933 as a permanent endowed institution devoted to improving conditions of rural life. Dr. Taylor organized the department of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin. In 1922 he organized the bureau of agricultural economics for the United States Department of Agriculture.

A Little Old Lady's Eye Sparkled

In a small Maine town beyond Portland, a little old lady lives. Once of the city, no rolling acres, no expanse of sky can quite make up to her for the human contacts now missing. With her farmer-husband away from the house, she does her work, she pets her dog and she listens for the telephone.

All day, from the washing of the breakfast dishes, through the dusting and the polishing, during the cooking and the planning and the sewing, she listens. Hoping for and anticipating the pleasant tinkle of the bell.

When an afternoon fades into twilight without it, she waits no longer. With a little sparkle in her eye she crosses the worn floor to the telephone. Sitting on a prim ladder-back chair, leaning forward a bit in eagerness, she gives a number.

Whom does she call? Well, it may be her sister in Bangor? It may be a member of the Current Events class. It may be Mrs. Wilkins, whom she hasn't seen all summer. It doesn't matter. Nor does it matter that the conversation is concerned with crops and weather, recipes, and the next meeting of the Grange. What does matter is that a woman who needs a social contact, who wants to hear a friendly voice, can overcome limitations of time and circumstances by telephone.

In Emergencies

Besides being an almost human companion, the telephone has also helped this woman through three emergencies. And while she may be situated somewhat differently from thousands of other telephone users, her need of companionship is no greater.

For Telephone Information

You can order a telephone, or obtain information about telephone service in any one of three ways: In Person—By Telephone—By Mail.

If you wish to call your telephone business office from a public telephone, the call is free. Just ask the operator for "Telephone Business Office," and your nickel will be returned to you.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Bootleg Anthracite Threatens Entire Industry

More than 20,000 persons are engaged in outlaw industry that takes 4,000,000 tons annually from company fields in Pennsylvania, many of them from other states—Companies seek redress.

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POTTSVILLE, Penna., Nov. 18—The "bootleg" war in the most productive area of Pennsylvania's anthracite region is today nearing a crisis as the big coal companies make ready for a determined offensive to recapture properties taken over since 1930 by unemployed miners for independent working.

In addition to moving in the courts, the companies, it was said in authoritative quarters, will put the issue of evicting the squatter operators squarely up to Gov. George H. Earle. Should the Governor, who has heretofore refused to intervene, persist in a hands-off policy, the mine owners, it was indicated, would mobilize their own armed police force for direct action to uphold their property rights under the Constitution.

Situation Is Serious

Admittedly on all sides the situation is one of the most serious the anthracite industry has ever faced. Indeed, in view of economic and social conditions in the nation, competent observers hold that this Pennsylvania revolt against unemployment places upon the "hard" coal industry a responsibility of critical import to capital-labor relations in the United States and carries an injunction for peaceful settlement on liberal lines, even though it means further patience and ultimate compromise with the embattled miners.

These "bootleggers" have set up an industry which, after three years' building, is today a challenge to legitimate anthracite mining in one of its richest consumer areas, extending all the way from New England in the East to the District of Columbia and Virginia in the South.

Cuts Price $2 a Ton

"Bootleg" coal undersells the legitimate output by about $2 a ton, and about 20,000 persons in the counties of Schuylkill, Columbia, Northumberland and Carbon are producing an estimated 4,000,000 tons of it a year.

The companies chiefly affected are among the biggest anthracite producers in the world. They are, in the order of their production importance, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Girard Estate, administered by the City of Philadelphia for the support of Girard College, and the Susquehanna Collieries Company, controlled by the M. A. Hanna interests in Cleveland.

Situation Is Paradoxical

In some cases, the rightful owners of the mines and the "bootleggers" are working the same properties. Men, women and youths are engaged in this labor. Spokesmen for these latter groups declared they were "doing this to eat"; that they had no other way of finding sustenance.

Spokesmen for the companies denied this, maintaining that the "bootleg" miners preferred this way of making money to legitimate employment. Many of these miners, it was added, are receiving poor relief.

Company spokesmen also charged that only a small percentage of "certified" miners were "bootleggers," the majority being unemployed silkworkers from New Jersey and jobless industrial workers from New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia.

Many Are Mere Boys

Many of these are youths not old enough to obtain a miner's certificate, which is restricted to men 21 years old or more with an apprenticeship of two years in the mines, they added.

The development of the "bootleg" industry was coincident with the depression, starting when unemployed miners began taking coal from company properties for use in their own homes. From this they began to sell in small quantities to neighbors and then to families in neighboring towns.

As the coal was mined from surface veins, it was put through cleaning and sorting processes, packed in 100-pound bags and offered for sale to anyone who would come for it, until an elaborate marketing system developed.

Outsiders Crowd In

As the squatters' activities grew in scope, news of what was happening here brought in an influx of unemployed from other states.

Scattered through Pottsville and neighboring towns today are big marts where this coal is brought, purchased direct from the "bootleggers" and sold for loading on motortrucks which come here from all the territory between New England and Virginia. Meanwhile, in Pottsville, county institutions and even churches are burning "bootleg" coal, company spokesmen charged. They voiced bitterness at this in view of the fact that the companies are, it was stressed, "carrying between 80 and 85 per cent of the county and state tax load."

No Protection Given

Absolutely no protection is afforded the companies by county or state officials, they added. The county went overwhelmingly Republican in the election on Nov. 5.

When "bootleg" miners are arrested by company police and taken before magistrates on charges of theft or trespass, nominal fines are suspended, or, if the accused is sent to jail, he "beats the arresting officer home," it was alleged.

A survey by a group of newspaper correspondents under the auspices of the Anthracite Institute on Tuesday revealed that sentiment in Pottsville, Shamokin, Mount Carmel, Centralia, Shenandoah, Hazelton, Silver Brook and, indeed, throughout the whole of the four counties, was overwhelmingly with the miners, who, it was declared by representative merchants, were "keeping the towns going."

Top—Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company's Anthracite Breaker at Locust Dummit, Pennsylvania, Reputed to Be the Largest in the World. Lower Left—Men and Women Both Take Part in the "Bootlegging" of Hard Coal. Lower Right—"Bootleg Hole," Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

Towns Look Prosperous

The towns and cities look prosperous, as contradistinguished from the hard-hit bituminous regions. The streets are clean. The only congregating is that of youths without jobs in small groups. Everything is orderly and quiet; the homes appear comfortable, the grounds well-kept.

Unemployment is seen by all observers, as well as by responsible company spokesmen, as the crux of the situation, and until some provision is made for the jobless natives of the district to find adequate sustenance, police attempts to drive them off the mining properties would be provocative even of open warfare. This was the consensus everywhere.

Companies Seek Action

In view of this situation, responsible company heads are going to put before Governor Earle the necessity for the Commonwealth's provision of adequate relief for needy miners who belong to the district, throwing the transients out of the State or making them "shuffle for themselves."

They would have the Governor use the state police if necessary to oust the "bootleggers," but how far they will get on this ground, perhaps not even the Governor today knows. Much is seen to depend on his decision when the question is put up to him.

The mining industry in this region today is working about half-time and about 50 per cent of the miners are idle.

Most of Jobless at Work

Company spokesmen estimated the number of jobless at 10,000, about 60 per cent of whom are engaged in "unlawful mining," the rest, it was charged, being "carpetbaggers."

The average daily bootlegging wage was placed at $2. As compared with this, the lowest union scale for a miner is $5.96 for an eight-hour day and $4.62 for common labor. "Contract" work averages about $12 a day for union miners.

Lack of a market and the competition which anthracite has from other fuels is responsible for the closing down of many mines, curtailed production and reduced shifts. The trend of this decline was indicated by the statement of production of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

Shows Progressive Drop

It showed the total anthracite production in 1929 as 65,930,373 tons. In 1930 this was reduced by more than 5,000,000 tons; in 1931 by 7,000,000, and so successively through each succeeding year, until by 1935 the total production figure was down to an estimated 45,000,000 tons.

The statement charges that the Lehigh properties lost 632,554 tons of coal to the "bootleggers" last year, and up to Oct. 15, this year, the "theft" total was estimated at 368,050 tons, a reduction explained as due to the increasing difficulties confronting "bootlegging" operations, since these must of necessity be confined to surface workings and shallow shafts. Other companies, however, it was said, have lost increasingly to the squatters.

A survey of the four counties revealed "bootleg" digging on practically every mining property, many of which were closed during the various stages of the depression.

Princeton Professor Calls Bootlegging Of Coal Just Plain Theft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15—Co-operation between capital and labor and an awakening to the functional aspects of one particular industry with relation to the country as a whole are the outstanding impressions of the anthracite industry's fight against hard times, as expressed by a delegation of Princeton students and faculty members who have just returned here from a three-days' trip to the Wilkes-Barre coal fields.

The trip was a part of the laboratory work in social, political and economic conditions which the school of public and international affairs offers to its students.

According to Prof. Eyler N. Simpson, who was actively in charge of the expedition, the anthracite industry now faces many and diverse problems.

"The present crisis has made people suddenly awake to the wider implications of the problem and to the functional aspect of the anthracite industry with relation to the country as a whole," he held.

Dr. Simpson stressed the view that the bootlegging of coal was by far "the most serious aspect of the present situation."

"Bootlegging in this case," he said, "is just another name for stealing. It started in a perfectly understandable attempt on the part of the unemployed to keep themselves warm, but has now grown into a racket. Men are coming in from all parts of the country to take part and the 'industry' is becoming specialized. There are mining companies and also trucking companies which transport the bootlegged coal all over the East.

"Miners who are employed in this business are paid as little as $1 or $2 a day for over 10 hours of work, and with the ridiculously low overhead, the bootleggers can undersell the industry itself.

"I consider bootlegging a symptom and not a separate problem. The solution must be considered on the basis of functional planning for the whole industry. Not only has the depression, but also competition from oil and electric heaters, hit the anthracite industry. Many new channels through which the coal can be sold to the consumer are being investigated, but eventually the matter boils down to the interrelation of industries. As a private view, I feel that this experience will prepare the country for the acceptance of national planning."

Fortune Often Paid For Supreme Court To Say Simple 'No'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—It costs anywhere from $30 to many thousands to hear the Supreme Court say "no." But litigants figuratively stand in line to hear it year after year.

Last year, out of 931 cases considered by the court, only 256 were even granted a hearing. The others were turned down flatly, without review. This year, the court is continuing to say "no" far more often than "yes." In one recent decision day the court said "no" 32 out of 37 times.

Over the past five years, the court has turned down without hearings, more than two thirds of the cases docketed. Court officials will not estimate the average cost of hearing the tribunal's firm negative, but they said the figures, aside from attorneys' fees, were sometimes as low as $30, covering the printing and docketing expense. In many other cases the printing costs alone run up into hundreds or thousands of dollars, which the losers must pay.

As for lawyers' fees, court veterans say no estimate is possible. Sometimes, they get little or nothing, in other cases the fees run high. In a recent Illinois telephone case, attorney's fees of $1,500,000 were allowed, but this figure included much investigative work and the trial in lower courts.

Strike Closes Plant

DETROIT, Nov. 18 (AP)—The plant of the Motor Products Corporation, makers of motorcar fittings, where a group of workers struck Nov. 15 in a wage dispute, closed the following day. W. V. Helmel, vice-president, said the action was taken to avoid possible clashes between strikers and employees reporting for work.

Smoky Mountains Strike Top Record In Park Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Uncle Sam is developing the "baby" of his national park chain, which for the third year leads all of them in the number of visitors drawn.

The National Park Service says that 500,000 persons visited the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the fiscal year of 1935. The Smokies went to the head of the parade in 1933 with 375,000 visitors, then jumped to 420,000 in 1934. Yosemite Park drew the next largest number, 372,317; Rocky Mountain next, 367,568, and Yellowstone was fourth with 317,998.

By Count and by Estimate

Park enthusiasts here, among them Carlos Campbell of the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club, insist that the figures for the Smokies are conservative. To get the total, the National Park Service kept a man posted at the intersection of the Scenic Loop and Newfound Gap Highway. There an actual count was taken, and only 20 per cent was added to cover other park entrances, including those at Cades Cove, Greenbrier and all North Carolina gateways.

A highway crossing the Smokies from Tennessee into North Carolina will be completed the last of November. At the top, on the state border, is parking space for several hundred cars. CCC boys are making trails, both for hikers and for horseback riders.

Land Acquired

Additional land has been bought, bringing the park area to more than the required minimum of 400,000 acres for development by the Government; and negotiations are under way to acquire more, including 25,000 acres of the Morton Butler tract, in which Chicagoans have an interest.

Uncle Sam is studying plans for expenditure of $500,000 on museums in Great Smoky, and has secured Alden B. Stevens as curator.

Besides large buildings, the Government plans small trail-side museums, and cabins, too, as wayside shelters, with furniture and utensils.

A survey of buildings in the park is under way, the work being directed by Charles Grossman, stationed in Gatlinburg, Tenn. Some of the best preserved structures are found in almost inaccessible places, where the trails have long been overgrown.

Millwheel Turns

Every type of mill has been found, from the primitive Indian quern, in which a few grains are ground at a time by main strength used in twisting two flat stones, to the comparatively modern frame mill using water power. A mill of this type is still in operation at Mingus Creek.

Work began this year on a comprehensive botanical collection, under the direction of Dr. H. M. Jennison of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The goal is to collect specimens of and to catalogue plants growing in the park, a project that will require at least another year to complete. A. J. Sharp, University of Tennessee botany instructor, who has been aiding Dr. Jennison, is making a study of mosses.

California Judge Makes Daughter Member of Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The climax of a father's ambition for his daughter occurred here recently when Mrs. Mildred Welsh Holstein was admitted to the state bar in ceremonies conducted by her father, Superior Court Judge Martin I. Welsh.

Mrs. Holstein now is one of the few women attorneys in California. Judge Welsh sat pro-tem for Associate Justice William H. Langdon of the State Supreme Court.

Gas Ripens Fruit

Ethylene gas, used to ripen fruit artificially, is generated by plants in the natural ripening process.

Greater Peril to Democracy Seen in U. S. Than in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In meeting present problems, the United States might well learn from England's experience in overcoming in the post-war years what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles.

This was the theme of an address given here recently at a meeting of the Commonwealth Club of California, by Dr. Herbert Phillips, dean of the lower division in Fresno State College.

Entitling his address, "England: The Bulwark of Democracy," Dr. Phillips proceeded to point out that England had met practically every test of government, and had come through with "flying colors."

Test for Democracy

"There is no denying the fact," he said, "that economic depression and other problems of the post-war years everywhere have been a test of democratic institutions. Not only a test of their survival power, but a test of their ability to do adequately the fundamental things which people demand of governments; namely, make it possible for those who work to feed and clothe themselves properly, to educate their children, and to hold out to their children some hope for the future that will justify work and struggle, a future that will make living mean something more than mere animal existence.

"I see greater dangers confronting democracy in America than in England. Each day we have evidence in the news th.. states, cities and counties are nibbling away at our fundamental democratic safeguards—freedom of speech and freedom from arbitrary arrest. Once more in our own state we are seeing men and women being sent to prison for the crime of differing from the majority in regard to the most de sirable social order.

"In many States we are seeing th singling out of a special class for th taking of loyalty oaths—as if a socia order could be saved by compelling people to declare their loyalty to it There goes on apace a militarization of education, buttressed by a recen Supreme Court decision which in effect denies free educational opportunity to those who for conscientious reasons and religious convictions refuse to participate in compulsory military training.

"Then there are present in our midst powerful business organizations, and great newspaper chains dedicated to the task of blocking or at least making difficult fundamental social and economic experiments. All of these things are a fair and not overdrawn picture of forces in America working toward Fascism and for the undermining of Democracy."

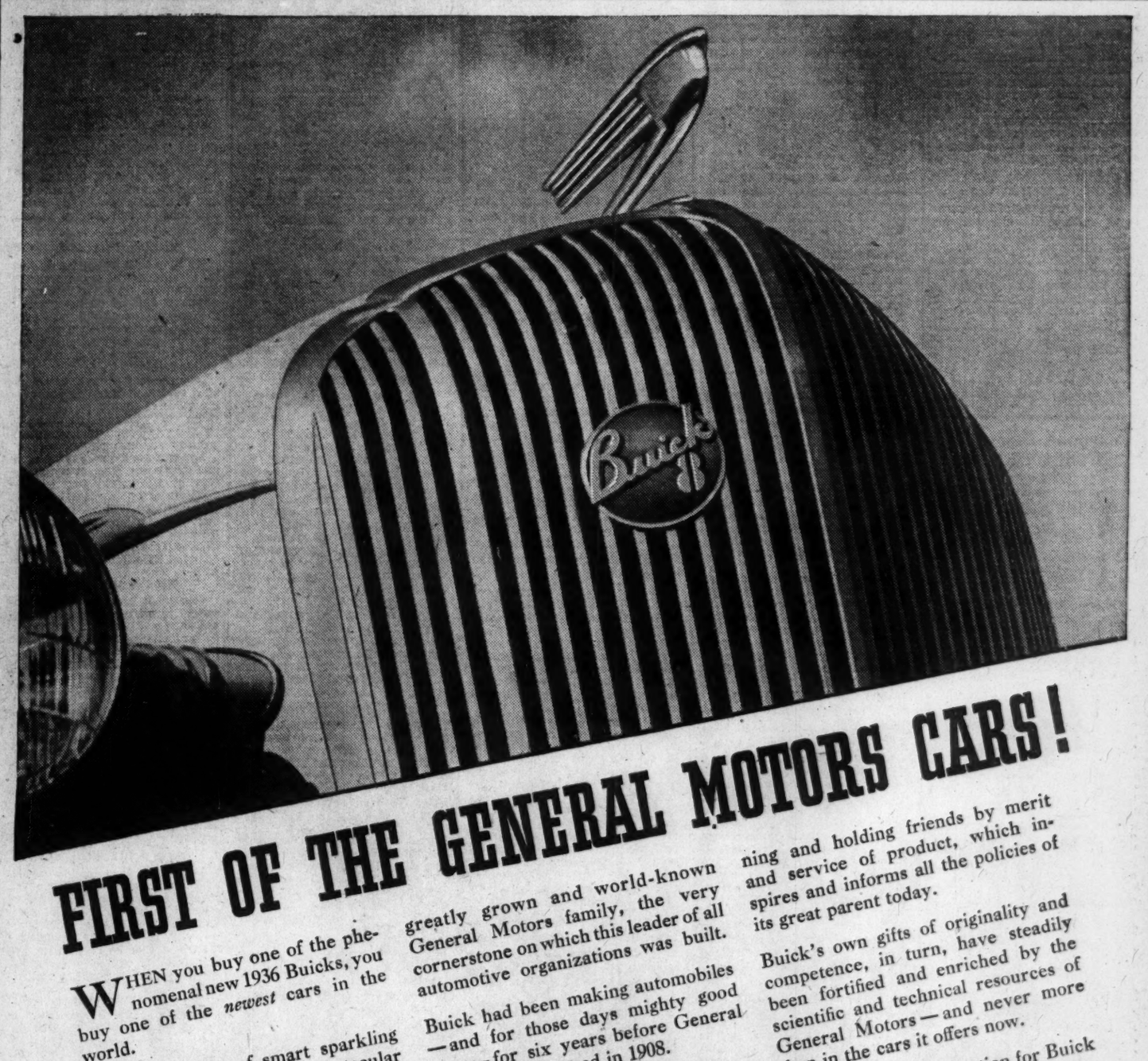
Flexible Constitution

"The flexible character of the English constitution is the crowning glory of the English system of government," he said. "It enables her to cope quickly with a rapidly changing social situation."

Touching upon the fact that England has a balanced budget, he said this had only been achieved through a willingness on the part of citizens to be taxed—a tax which consumes about 22 per cent of the national income, as compared to the sum total of taxes in the United States which takes about 10.6 per cent.

Heifetz Turns Sailor

Jascha Heifetz, one of the great violinists of all time, has become an enthusiastic sailor. His boat is a yawl, and its home is in California waters.



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Buick was living the creed of winning and holding friends by merit and service of product, which inspires and informs all the policies of its great parent today.

Buick's own gifts of originality and competence, in turn, have steadily been fortified and enriched by the scientific and technical resources of General Motors—and never more than in the cars it offers now.

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NORWOOD: Norwood Buick Co., 10 Cottage St.
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WELLESLEY: Rockwood Bell Buick Co., Babson Park
WINTHROP: John C. McMurray, 15 Putnam St.

Hoover's Speech for Reforms Regarded as Bid for Nomination in 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Candidates for the 1936 Republican nomination for President are going to have to fight off Herbert Hoover to win, according to political observers here today, following Mr. Hoover's address before the Ohio Society of New York at the Pennsylvania Hotel Saturday night.

It was Mr. Hoover's first political address in the East since 1932, and the occasion a jubilee meeting of the Ohioans, now 50 years organized.

Mr. Hoover's words, which were radiocast to 77 cities, were compared in import for the 1936 national canvass to those of President McKinley in opening the campaign of 1900.

With the broad, sure strokes of a man who has his subject intimately by heart and is militantly concerned with it, Mr. Hoover carried his debate on the new deal right to the door of the Roosevelt Administration.

Submits a Program

With many an aggressive sally he challenged it to reply to his own alternative fiscal program, which he laid down in 11 points. This he simplified in terms of his own boyhood when he learned, he said, that "money does not grow on trees; it must be earned."

Mr. Hoover characterized the New Deal as "the most abundant life—without the bacon," and his 11 points were in effect, a repudiation of its "national planning" schemes.

They call for an end of squandering for its own sake, a balanced budget, a cessation of currency juggling with immediate repeal of the Silver-Purchasing Act and that law giving the President discretionary power to inflate the currency by issues of irredeemable paper; the re-establishment of confidence in the valadity of government promises, an end to "unnecessary" public works, the "rooting out" of political bureaucracy, and the turning of relief back to the localities.

Not All Agreed

The speech was seen as preeminently an "opposition" address right up the highway of conservative Republican doctrine, but it was apparent here today that all influential Republicans do not see eye to eye with Mr. Hoover and the national G. O. P. leadership on the question of placing the burden of jobless relief entirely on the communities.

Their dissent was "off the record," but nonetheless emphatic that such a policy, while the states and localities are unable to meet this burden and before industry has shown its capacity to reabsorb the unemployed millions, would certainly make for trouble of the sort that flared on Anacostia Flats in 1931.

Regarding the "emergency" as long over, however, Mr. Hoover objected to further lavish spending on vast public works projects that will have to be paid for by the people, and held that federal relief administration had resulted in great waste of public moneys, besdes creating many permanent dependents.

New Deal a Destroyer

He saw the New Deal as having brought "gigantic losses" to workers in strikes and lockouts, as turning the Treasury into "a national grab bag" and as destroying the self-respect and responsibility of self-government, and with all these shifts not making the poor any richer.

His chief boldness, however, was to expose and attack the silver-purchasing policy of the Administration, denouncing it as a mistaken costly fallacy.

The speech was entirely in the tones of the newly-emerged titular Republican head who has declared his intention of taking this New Deal issue into every corner of the nation for discussion.

Frank R. Coates, president of the society, was the only other speaker at the dinner, at which 50 other non-Ohioans prominent in business, industry and the professions also were guests.

Mr. Hoover Speaks Out

The text of Mr. Hoover's speech follows:

Your committee extended to me a cordial invitation to address you on public questions. I urged that they should find somebody else. I explained that even if I were simply to read the Ten Commandments it would be interpreted as critical by the Administration at Washington.

Even that hint failed to damp their insistence. I then stated that the situation of our country was in too great danger for me or anyone to waste time in academic discussion. That what I had to say would be in opposition to certain policies. They insisted that the Ohio Society had invited me because it was a serious body anxious for the stark, rugged truth.

Necessary in a Republic

Indeed, discussion of public questions is the first necessity in a republic. Free government cannot exist without free debate. By honest and bold debate alone may we prevent disaster to the security and happiness of this nation. On that anvil alone we may shape the intellectual instruments of human betterment.

I recently made an address upon the new-deal spending, debts, and their consequences. I purpose on this occasion to discuss what the New Deal calls "national planning," the expenditures it imposes on the people, its consequences, and some remedies that it requires.

National Planning As It Is

The old and respected phrase "national planning" has been disclosed to have powerful meanings. You might think that meant blueprints. But this sort of "national planning" includes political management of money, credit, farming, industry, morals, and the more abundant life.

Two years ago the phrase more frequently used was "planned economy." But as that has become so obviously "planned extravagance," it has been less used in these last few months. Even "national planning" is threatened with ejection by a still newer glittering phrase, the "third economy." I trust it is not so expensive as the others.

Would Keep Anything Good

Let me say at once that I am not here criticizing all the measures taken in Washington. Whatever is good should be continued. Republics must go forward, not backward, but if they would go forward they must promptly discard the bad. I am here discussing those measures which threaten to impoverish the nation.

There are two different groups of opponents of the New Deal sort of "national planning" or "planned economy." One group holds that it is a deliberate plan for centralizing authority to a point where we, the people, can be made to do what starry-eyed young men in Washington think is good for us—whether it is good for us or not.

New Name for Absolutism

This group believes "planned economy" is the American name for the European diseases which have infected us for the past three years. They feel these catchwords cloak that incarnate passion for power, the insidious end of which is the destruction of liberty and the rise of the regimented state.

The other group of opponents hold that the new "national planning" is an attempt of a collegiate oligarchy to sanctify by a phrase a muddle of unco-ordinated reckless adventures in government flavored with unctuous claims to monopoly in devotion to their fellow men. These opponents believe "national planning" has neither philosophy nor consistency of action.

What Will You Have?

My own conclusion is that the new "national planning" contains any or all these elements, depending upon which New Dealer is doing the planning for the day.

Any of these views could be confirmed by the writings of a dozen charter members of the New Deal who have now turned against the order. They could be substantiated by the writings of many who remain in it.

I do not intend on this occasion to elaborate the philosophy of "planned economy." It is neither conservative, liberal, nor common sense. Nor do I propose on this occasion to discuss its constitutional aspects. There are nests of constitutional termites at work.

Nearly Out of Letters

I shall simply inquire whether we ought to want this sort of "economic planning" and its invisible costs. It has unfolded itself through some scores of new bureaus of the Federal Government. I will not take your time to enumerate all the alphabetical agencies.

I may say, however, there are only four letters of the alphabet not now in use by the Administration in Washington. When we establish the quick loans corporation for xylophones, yachts, and zithers, the alphabet of our fathers will be exhausted. But, of course, the new Russian alphabet has 34 letters.

We have now had three years in which to appraise the work of these agencies. They are no longer in the aurora borealis stage, with all its excitement and false promises of light. We emerge from illusion into the daylight of practical experience.

Thinks in Slogans

There is one consistency in all this new "national planning," or "planned economy," or "third economy." Every branch of these plans has the habit of carefree scattering of public money. They are haunted by no old ghost of a balanced budget. But "national planning" thinks in phrases and slogans rather than the exactitude of the cash register.

We now know that in addition to increased taxes after four years of it the bill of increased taxpayers' liabilities will be about $14,000,000,000. If they have a cash register it certainly has an astronomical keyboard.

The obvious hope of this new "national plan" is that by creating bank credit they can avoid adding more burdens on the poor and the economic middle class—until after the election.

Real Peril in Invisible Costs

These are, however, only the visible expenditures imposed on the people. The taxes of today and their sure increase in the future if these policies are not stopped are but a small part of even the money cost of "national planning." And let no one be deluded. It is the farmer, the worker, as well as the business man, who pay the invisible costs, just as they pay the bulk of the tax assessments.

I may give you a few examples.

Judged by works and not by words, another consistency in this sort of "economic planning" is to limit competition and restrict production—the essence of monopoly. They have given us planned scarcity — upon which civilization always degenerates—in the place of economic plenty, upon which America has grown great. It is the more abundant life—without bacon.

Cost of the NRA

One of the wheel-horses of the "national planning"—that is the NRA—was thought to have been killed by the Supreme Court. That decision has not yet been claimed as part of the new "national planning," although every day men are getting jobs because of it. But we are now promised a resurrection of this dead. The price of it was, and will be, in every household budget.

The new "national planning" is building vast projects—perhaps useful to our grandchildren. We have to pay the cost of interest and maintenance until they come of age. This is also the new-deal door by which the Government rushes into business in competition with its own citizens. The citizen loses because he cannot compete with government bookkeeping and the pipe line into the treasury.

Takes Limit Off Spending

Few of these projects were even mentioned until after blank checks were drawn by Congress. This method of planning avoids exhaustion from congressional debate—and takes the limit off spending.

The new "national planning" of relief shifted its administration from local and state authorities to a political bureaucracy centralized at Washington. That has resulted not only in stupendous waste but in the creation of a great group of permanent dependents. It has added nothing to the security and care of those deserving in distress, except—expense.

And we are destroying the self-respect and the responsibility of self-government by turning the Treasury into a national grab bag. Our national deals get little of a lift from the general attitude, "if we don't get ours, someone else will."

Raises Cost of Living

The new "national planning" of taxes, currency, credit, and business has raised and will continue to raise the cost of living to the farm housewife, the worker's housewife, and all other housewives.

It is a deduction from economic and social security of the poor—it is not a more abundant life. It erodes the purchasing power of wages. It gives birth to strikes and inflames class conflict.

During the depression years of the last Administration the loss of a man days from strikes and lockout averaged about 5,000,000 per year. During this Administration it has averaged a loss of about 18,000,000 man days per year. These gigantic losses apear in the workers' budget, not in the Treasury.

Saps Government Honor

The new "economic planning" has included repudiation of government covenants, which raises somber questions of government morals and honor. In any event it devalued the dollar by 41 per cent. It gave us the gift of "managed currency."

As potent devices for destroying confidence these have merit. Through politically managed credit it has brought us to the threshold of devastating inflation. The stock market is already peeking into that Bluebeard's cave.

In the few moments of this address I shall explore a little further into the price and consequences of these monetary and credit policies.

Buying Without Reason

There is the folly of buying foreign silver. I could at least see some reason for spending $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year to subsidize employment in our western silver mines by buying their product at a profitable price. But what earthly reason we have for buying vast amounts of foreign silver will take generations of politicians to explain. If we are to have managed currency, we do not require any metallic base.

There is in fact no metallic base today. If there were, you could exchange currency for gold. If we want a metallic base, the Government already has $9,700,000,000 of gold and only $5,600,000,000 of currency in circulation. Thus it would seem that we have plenty of metallic base for the currency when we have nearly $1.80 in gold metal for every dollar of currency.

Only Foreigners Profit

That leaves plenty over to pay international balances. Yet we deliberately bid up the price of foreign silver by 50 per cent. Then we proceed to buy vast quantities of that commodity, for which we have no earthly use, at enormous profits to foreigners. Upon that folly we have already spent about $250,000,000 and under the new "economic planning" we are to spend about $1,000,000,000 more.

The siphon runs either through the taxpayer's pocket or inflation. You can be sure no foreigner would buy this silver back from us at what we pay for it.

It is no doubt a part of our good-neighbor policies that we have joyfully subsidized every foreign speculator in silver. We have also subsidized every silver mine in Australia, India, Mexico, and Peru.

Caused Currency Troubles

But we have pursued these good-neighbor policies further. We have stirred up currency troubles in China and other silver countries. We have stimulated their good feelings by flooding them with bankruptcies, labor troubles, and jiggling their cost of living.

Another result of "economic planning" has been the attraction of billions of gold—over two billions in two years—that we ought to have had in goods instead. Apparently "planned economy" aims to become a bimetallic Midas.

Although we cannot recall the 100 per cent dollars we can well consider the results of devaluation.

The Plague of Devaluation

We devalued the dollar 41 per cent under the hypnosis that if we reduced the length of a yard to 21.2 inches we would have more cloth in the bolt.

One result is that the foreigner is shipping us more gold every day to buy our good domestc assets for the price of 21.2 inches to the yard.

That is a complicated problem of New Deal economics, but if you will search around in it you will find much of interest. It is likely to represent more loss to the American people than a whole year's Treasury deficit.

Managing the Currency

While on this romantic subject of currencies I may mention that when we entered new "national planning" in currency we were promised a "managed currency" that would be adjusted to American life and conditions. Of course if it worked it would increase the cost of living by 41 per cent. Thus it would reduce the living to be obtained from all life insurance policies, college endowments, pensions, wages and salaries, and would increase the housewife's cost of living. By it we forgave 41 per cent of most of our foreign debts. That is, they can pay them today with 41 per cent less gold than they expected to pay.

Cutting Foreign Loans

You will remember those private foreign loans. They were denounced as the cause of all evil, so we now reduce the evil by reducing them 41 per cent. But offsetting all these pains, it was supposed to reduce the burden of mortgages.

And equally if it works it lessens the burdens of all bonds, government and otherwise. Here we again enter higher economics, but if you explore it thoroughly you will find that the 10,000,000 stockholders of corporations, including the wicked power companies, profit at the expense of the 65,000,000 insurance policyholders. The sum of all these shifts do not make the poor any richer.

Just Another British Planet

But above all this managed currency was to be thoroughly American and would make us independent of world influences. Two billions of dollars were appropriated to stabilize secretly, foreign exchange and no accounting of the losses appears in the national deficit—that is, not yet. But behold! our mystery has been most successful in stabilizing our currency to within a few per cent of the pound sterling for over a year. We have attained that stability which comes from leaning up against the British. We are the thirty-first member of the "sterling bloc" we are only one of the 31 planet: which revolve around the British sun.

Trusting in London

We have thus trustingly reposed in London a large influence in American values and freedom of American trade. I do not pretend to know where all this will take us but I do know that I prefer a currency that no "national planning" can manage for us, not even the British.

In any event, so long as "managed currency" lasts, the purchasing value of the dollar lies at the whim of political government. Politics are bound to be in every government-managed currency.

You can never make the American dollar ring true on the counters of the world nor on the counters of our savings banks so long as there is the alloy of politics in it. So long as it has that alloy in it people cannot invest $100 today with full confidence as to what it will be worth in old age.

Not Found in Budget

One result has been delayed recovery in the construction industries and continued unemployment in millions of unhappy homes. That goes into the realm of higher economics, but I assure you it is a huge burden in money and misery on the country not included in the budget.

There is another of these huge penalties of this "economic planning" which may be illustrated by a bit of American history. It concerns a great mistake of the Federal Reserve System in 1927. That was before my Administration, and in any event at that time the system was independent of the Administration. It also concerns a gigantic price in human suffering.

The Evil of Credit Inflation

In an effort to support the shaky financial structure of Europe, our reserve system in 1927 joined with foreign government banks in expansion or inflation of bank credits. Some of us laymen had bitterly protested that he had no need of expanded credit, that in view of the then situation it would be dangerous.

We were told it could and would be easily controlled. There were other impulses, but this inflation of bank credit contributed to set off the greatest madness of speculation and greed since the Mississippi Bubble. Men then also dreamed they were in a new era. They resisted every warning.

The controls proved ineffective. The movement collapsed of its own weight in 1929.

To Rescue of World

No human being could have believed that such griefs and tragedies ever lay in so obscure a thing as bank credit inflation. It brought hunger to the door of millions of homes.

It destroyed the savings of millions of families. It created a scene of financial misdoings which have furnished the material for ceaseless attacks upon honest business.

This inflation perhaps staved off for a year or two the inevitable collapse in Europe. That struck us in 1931 an already weakened nation. But such strength as we had left saved both ourselves and the world from chaos.

There are morals in that story. But there is something of far more present importance in that story than postmortem moralizing.

New Dealers Repeat Dose

Despite that bitter experience the new national planners, to finance their huge spending and other purposes, have desperately resorted to the same inflation of bank credits. They, however, apparently do not believe in homeopathic doses. The dose of that same poison now injected into our national bloodstream by the New Deal is already three or four times as great as that of 1927.

They say also it can be controlled. But will the politically controlled Reserve System prove any more successful? Stated in its mildest form, this is gambling with the fate of a nation. Should these controls fail, this democracy will not survive the shock.

Fat for Speculators

And "national planning" was supposed to shake us free from vicious speculation and money changers. Of this you can be sure. Instability of currencies and inflation of credit are the green pastures upon which the speculator grows fat. He is the sole beneficiary from instability. The costs of that instability do not appear in the Government budget, yet they appear in every honest business. They add to the price of every commodity.

And here the "national planning" collides with itself. Of what value are old-age pensions, or unemployment insurance, savings for old age, or any other beneficent effort under the scourge of devaluation and inflation?

Many More Examples

I will not tire you with further examples of these invisible costs which far exceed even the torrent of government spending. There are scores more.

We can express government expenses in figures. But no mortal man can compute the costs, the burdens, and dangers imposed upon 120,000,000 people by these actions. Its cost in national impoverishment far exceeds even taxes. Its losses will be larger than the national debt.

It is a time for plain speaking and blunt statement of some fundamental principles upon these monetary and fiscal questions. And let me speak to you in old-fashioned language.

Truths About Finance

When I was a boy in Iowa, I learned some very simple truths about finance. I learned that money does not grow on trees; it must be earned. I learned that the first rule of a successful career is to keep expenditures within the means of paying them. I learned that the keeping of financial promises is the first obligation of an honorable man.

And I learned that the man who borrows without intent to repay is headed for bankruptcy or disgrace or crime. These may be platitudes, but they are still truths.

Moral Code for Government

As I have increased in years and in opportunity to study the affairs of governments, I have made a very simple but vital observation.

That is, that a government should have in financial matters the same standards that an honorable man has; a government must realize that money must be earned before it is spent; that a nation's word in finance must be sacredly kept; that a nation is immoral if it repudiates its obligations or inflates its medium of exchange or borrows without regard to posterity, and finally, that a nation which violates these simple principles will, like a man, end in dishonor and disaster.

Must Set Example

A government cannot expect financial honor in its people unless it maintains honor itself. A large part of the world's misery in all ages has come from the acts of government that ignored these principles and entered upon policies of reckless spending and debasement and repudiation.

Our country shows hopeful signs of recovery despite great hindrances. That convalescence should be speeded and made secure. We should no longer tolerate financial policies that prolong unemployment, that create fear and distrust and uncertainty, that slowly but surely undermine the industrial structure on which the living of the whole nation depends.

Should No Longer Gamble

We should no longer tolerate a money system that is not a money system, but a hodge-podge of promiscuous ingredients that not even the Administration will attempt to name, define, or defend. We should no longer tolerate gambling in the future of a nation with the dice of inflation. We should no longer tolerate a financial policy that does not balance the budget.

The American citizen wants to know where his savings are to be confiscated. The plain man wants to know whether his little life insurance policy is going to be worth anything at his death. The housewife wants to know whether her husband's wages are going to buy food for his family.

There is a way to settle all these questions. That way is through abandonment of present financial and fiscal policies and return to

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Chooses to Run?

Gabriel Moulin Photo

Herbert Hoover
Former President Is Yet an Enigma to Republican Party Chiefs.

Hoover Hurls Javelin Phrases

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 18

SOME high lights of former President Hoover's address before the Ohio Society of New York follow:

"There are only four letters of the alphabet not now in use by the Administration in Washington. When we establish the Quick Loans Corporation for Xylophones, Yachts and Zithers, the alphabet of our fathers will be exhausted."

"Through politically managed currency it (economic planning) has brought us to the threshold of devastating inflation. The stock market is already peeking into that Bluebeard's Cave."

"They have given us planned scarcity—upon which civilization always degenerates—in the place of economic plenty, upon which America has grown great. It is the more abundant life—without bacon."

"The citizen loses because he cannot compete with government bookkeeping and the pipe line into the Treasury."

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Old Covered Bridge Goes on Pension List

Pennsylvania builds a new span over Neely's Creek but the old bridge is preserved and will find permanent rest over a canal.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—An old covered bridge which for many peaceful years has taken the road across a shady Pennsylvania creek, has lately taken to the road itself. Replaced by a modern structure, this one of the few surviving bridges of its type in these parts, is not to be destroyed. Instead, after long and honorable service, it is going on the pension list.

At present it stands in a field, waiting for supports to be provided so that it can span the old Delaware Division Canal, which passes through the Washington Crossing State Park at this point.

Once by Old Mill

Crossing Neely's Creek the bridge used to stand close by the old mill which nestles beneath woody Bowman's Hill. Atop this hill, where General Washington's lookouts were located, is a 125-foot stone memorial tower. From it visitors enjoy a wide view of the whole historic countryside, with the Delaware River winding far away between the hills in either direction.

Close below is the point where Washington crossed into New Jersey with his army on Christmas night, 1776. Further down the river, opposite Baldpate Mountain, Jericho Creek flows out from behind the mountain of the same name. In 1682 it marked the boundary of William Penn's first purchase from the Indians.

Wheel Turns Again

Neely's Mill itself has lately been restored and now the big wheel turns slowly for the added enjoyment of antique-loving pilgrims along Washington's trail.

It is named for William Neely who began to operate it 10 years before several of Washington's army officers were quartered there. This Mr. Neely was born in Ireland in 1742, but crossed the Atlantic with his widowed mother when he was a boy.

He learned milling from Robert Thompson of Solebury, near by, and eventually married his daughter. Marking this occasion, Thompson erected the mill and gave it to his son-in-law.

Old Bridge Takes to Field

Top—Neely's Covered Bridge in Original Position. Bottom—Same Bridge Resting in Field Preparatory to Placement on New Site

Hoover's Speech Bid for Nomination?

(Continued from Page)

sound policies. Do you wish a constructive fiscal program?

A Program for Security

1. The waste of taxpayers' money on unnecessary public works should end.

2. The administration of relief should be turned over to local authorities. Federal expenditures for relief should be confined to cash allowances to these authorities to the extent that they are unable to provide their own funds.

3. The spending for visionary and un-American experiments should be stopped.

4. This horde of political bureaucracy should be rooted out.

5. The provision of the Constitution requiring that expenditures shall only be in accordance with appropriations actually made by law should be obeyed. And they should be made for specific purposes.

6. The budget should be balanced, not by more taxes, but by reduction of follies.

7. The futile purchases of foreign silver should be stopped.

8. The gold standard should be re-established, even on the new basis.

9. The act authorizing the President to inflate the currency should be repealed.

10. The Administration should give and keep a pledge to the country that there will be no further juggling of the currency and no further experiments with credit inflation.

11. Confidence in the validity of promises of the Government should be restored.

This Way Lies Security

The nation seeks for solution of its many difficulties. It is groping for security from economic storms and from individual poverty. But economic security, social security, or any other security cannot be found without first restoring these primary policies of government.

These matters are no abstractions. They are not theoretical questions of academic debate.

They are the invisible forces which surround every American fireside.

They determine the happiness of every American home. In their rightful direction lies the safety of these homes and the fruition of their hopes.

They determine the welfare of our children and the progress of our nation.

'Army' Fund Held Tax Exempt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz—The Salvation Army is a religious and charitable institution, intitled to all the tax exemptions extended by state law to any institution falling within that category, Judge M. T. Phelps so ruled in Suporior Court here when he denied the power of the State Treasurer Mitt Simms to collect an inheritance tax on the estate of Lucy S. Radulovich, Tuscon. Mrs. Radulovich bequeathed $106,000, half to the Salvation Army and half to the Sisters of St. Joseph. Treasurer Simms, it was charged in the complaint, refused to waive inheritance tax on the Army's half.

American Eagle Cleared by Expert Of Child Stealing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The campaign by the National Association of Audubon Societies in behalf of the American eagle developed a new angle today when the association issued a strong defense of the national bird and criticized newspapers for printing stories which picture him as a "child stealer."

Eagles do not carry off children, a statement by Warren F. Eaton, of the association's staff, declared.

"There are, of course, perfectly valid stories of children, especially small boys, attacking eagles and getting themselves clawed for their temerity, but that isn't news," Mr. Eaton continued, "and there are, unfortunately, too many cases of newspapers printing stories about eagles stealing children. That isn't news either. It is sheer nonsense, for the good reason that an eagle could not lift that much weight even if it wanted to, which it probably doesn't.

"It is too bad that these untrue stories are given such wide currency, because they make readers mistrustful of newspaper accuracy and build up an entirely unjustified prejudice against our national emblem—a bird that has already been wiped out as a nesting species over most of the United States."

Mr. Eaton said that no investigation by the National Association of Audubon societies has yet produced a valid case of an eagle attacking a child.

Hawaii-U. S. Trade Improves

Hawaii bought almost $9,000,000 more of merchandise from continental United States this year than in 1934.

Campaign Against Revival of Bonus Issue Advocated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Warning against the "very real possibility" that the next Congress will again attempt to provide for a soldiers' bonus issue, 80 members of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy today urged on the public the development of an effective opposition to such a proposal.

The committee of which Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, is vice-chairman, and Ray B. Westerfield, of Yale University, president, holds that the President's stand against the issue, as evinced in his veto of the Patman bonus bill last spring, may be insufficient to prevent Congress from forcing the action.

It finds credence for this belief in a statement by United States Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, on Oct. 2, that arrangements had been made with Congressional leaders to bring up the payment of the soldiers' bonus for a vote on Jan. 13 in the House and on Jan. 12 in the Senate, and that, with a bloc of 4,500,000 soldiers to be dealt with, he had no doubt a bill authorizing the immediate payment of $2,500,000,000 would be passed.

The committee contends that the probability that Congress may resort to the issue of inconvertible paper money for the bonus are "to great to be ignored," and inveighs against this as "the most dangerous device which a country can use to finance any enterprise regardless of the nature of the purpose."

It urges that opposition to the proposal be brought to bear on Representatives and Senators, through the newspapers and condemnatory resolutions passed by clubs and organizations, adding that ways also should be found "to let the President know that those who advocate sound currency and disapprove all unsound monetary devices fully support the position he already has taken in opposition to the issue of such money."

The committee, of which the initial purpose was "to enlighten the public as to the economic and monetary issues before the country," has headquarters in the Educational Building at No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

Columbia to Honor Dr. Urey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Prof. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University, discoverer of "heavy water" and winner of the 1934 Nobel prize in chemistry, will receive for his scientific achievements the first bronze "Columbia Lion" to be awarded by the affiliated Columbia University Alumni clubs of northern New Jersey, it was announced today. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, will present the award, which will be given annually to "an outstanding citizen of New Jersey who has brought honor to Columbia University through conspicuous world service and noteworthy achievement."

Roosevelt Rejects K. of C. Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

cline to permit this Government to undertake a policy of interference in the domestic concerns of foreign governments and thereby jeopardize the maintenance of peaceful conditions."

Mr. Carmody indicated that their campaign would not stop.

Roosevelt's Letter

The text of President Roosevelt's letter to Martin H. Carmody, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, follows:

My dear Carmody:

I have received your letter of Oct. 25th.

Without commenting upon the language of your communication under acknowledgment, and without reference to the accuracy of the statements or conclusions which you advance, I shall inform you once more of the attitude of this Administration in the matter of the policy pursued by the Government of Mexico toward religious activities in that Republic.

The right of United States citizens resident or traveling in foreign countries to worship freely, to conduct services within their houses, or within appropriate buildings maintained for that purpose, is desired by this Government. There has not been brought to this Government during the past year a single complaint by any United States citizen that such opportunities in Mexico have been refused him.

In respect to the rights enjoyed by Mexican citizens living in Mexico, it has been the policy of this Administration to refrain from intervening in such direct concerns of the Mexican Government. That policy of nonintervention I shall continue to pursue.

Nonintervention Not Indifference

While this Government does not assume to undertake any accurate determination of what the facts in such domestic concerns of other governments may be, this policy of nonintervention, however, can in no sense be construed as indifference on our part. I repeat what I stated publicly in San Diego, Calif., on Oct. 2, last:

"Our national determination to keep free of foreign wars and foreign entanglements cannot prevent us from feeling deep concern when ideals and principles that we have cherished are challenged. In the United States we regard it as axiomatic that every person shall enjoy the free exercise of his religion according to the dictates of his conscience. Our flag for a century and a half has been the symbol of the principles of liberty of conscience, of religious freedom and equality before the law; and these concepts are deeply ingrained in our national character.

President Reiterates Stand

"It is true that other nations may, as they do, enforce contrary rules of conscience and conduct. It is true that policies that may be pursued under flags other than our own are beyond our jurisdiction. Yet in our inner individual lives we can never be indifferent, and we assert for ourselves complete freedom to embrace, to profess and to observe the principles for which our flag has so long been the lofty symbol. As it was so well said by James Madison, 'We hold it for a fundamental and inalienable truth that religion and the manner of discharging it can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence.'"

This statement, I now reiterate to you.

Inasmuch as you have referred in your letter under acknowledgment to the policy pursued in such matters as this by previous administrations and have mentioned specifically the Administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, it may not be inappropriate to call to your attention the statement of former President Theodore Roosevelt contained in his annual message to the Congress of December 6, 1904:

". . . Ordinarily it is very much wiser and more useful for us to concern ourselves with striving for our own moral and material betterment here at home than to concern ourselves with trying to better the conditions of things in other nations. We have plenty of sins of our own to war against, and under ordinary circumstances we can do more for the general uplifting of humanity by striving with heart and soul to put a stop to civic corruption, to brutal lawlessness and violent race prejudices here at home than by passing resolutions about wrongdoing elsewhere."

You and I abhor equally, I trust, religious intolerance, whether at home or abroad. For my own part, however, I decline to permit this Government to undertake a policy of interference in the domestic concerns of foreign governments and thereby jeopardize the maintenance of peaceful conditions.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Roman Catholics Seek Churches in Vera Cruz

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 18 (AP)—Roman Catholic residents of Vera Cruz petitioned President Cardenas today to revoke decrees issued in 1932 closing the only two churches in that city in which religious services were permitted.

Korea Marks Japan's Entry

The 25th anniversary of the inauguration of Japanese administration in Korea was celebrated recently in Seoul.

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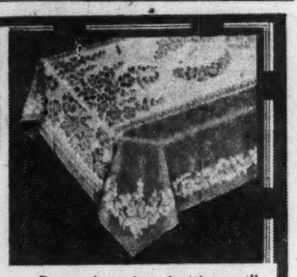

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GILES: Ah! They'll do a lot of business amongst you smart townspeople but that pattern wouldn't do for me. Nor that cut—I must have something that's fairly simple and plain so it won't show the dirt and won't have to be kept on a hanger.

CLARKE: They've got what you want, I'll guarantee—got what any reasonable man could possibly want. Hundreds of patterns—and plenty of your quiet ones at either thirty-five, fifty or seventy-five shillings. And if you don't want to wait to have it made you can get any style you want ready made. You're bound to get a good fit because they've got each of their cloths made up in all sizes and styles.

GILES: Well, I'm glad I've met you. I reckon this chat's going to save me some money.

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Canada's Tariff Concessions Open Way to Wide Expansion Of Trade With United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 18—Canada will indorse the terms of the trade agreement with an almost unanimous voice, as they embody the united opinion of both the Conservative and Liberal parties. The basis of the tariff concessions by Canada is the granting to the United States of the most-favored-nation treatment, which is in accord with the Bennett Government's proposals back in November, 1934.

In addition to most-favored-nation treatment, however—which entails the extension of the intermediate tariff in its entirety, as well as those advantages that have been or may in future be granted by Canada to other foreign countries—the United States is granted specific reductions below existing favored-nation rates in respect of 88 tariff items, including such important commodities as farm utensils and machinery, lumber machinery, fruits and vegetables, periodical publications, wall paper, wire, radio and motion picture apparatus, raw hides and undressed fur skins of all kinds.

Radical Concessions

In many respects these concessions constitute the most thorough-going revision of the Canadian tariff structure that has ever been effected. By one act it affords relief to consumers and cuts the cost of producers. It not only benefits the farmer and fisherman, the lumberman and miner, but its influence toward lowering the cost of living and increasing prosperity, it is considered, should be felt by the Canadian people as a whole.

Outstanding will be the expected beneficial effect upon basic industries of the reduced duties applying to the implements of production. The rates on farm implements, for instance, are cut in half. The major machinery items of the tariff, "machinery not otherwise provided for," is reduced from 35 to 25 per cent, with a new subitem bearing a rate of only 20 per cent, to apply to all machinery of iron or steel which is not of a class made in Canada. This single item represented last year imports valued at more than $7,000,000, of which more than $6,000,000 came from the United States.

Seasonal Protection

The fruit and vegetables schedule has been revised so as to lower the cost of these necessaries to Canadian consumers during these seasons of the year when fresh produce is not available, while affording ample protection to Canadian growers at other time.

Numerous fruits and vegetables foreign to Canada are placed on the free list, and duties on all are reduced by 15 per cent or more. Oranges, for example, will enter entirely free of duty during the months of January to April, inclusive. This removal of the existing duty of 35 cents per cubic foot will be a particular boon to Canadian consumers, who during the last fiscal year imported $5,000,000 worth of the fruit.

Among the Benefits

A particular feature of the new tariff is its direct effect on private individuals and the home through the reduction of cost of some luxuries and many necessaries. Some of there are electric refrigerators, enamelled kitchen ware, vacuum cleaners, washing and sewing machines, table cutlery, baths and basins, automobiles, stoves, radios, cotton, linen and silk goods, socks and stockings, gloves and mitts, floor coverings, boots and shoes, rubber tires, canned fruits, and vegetables, roofing and wall paper, gasoline, toilet articles and magazines.

While it might appear that numerically Canada has given concessions on a greater number of items than on those on which it has received concessions, it is felt that the benefits accruing to Canada fully balance in value those obtained by the United States. While the latter cover a wide range of products of a diversified nature the large bulk of Canadian exports fall within a limited number of classification of the United States tariff.

Limits on Revision

It would appear that neither country could go much further at present in reciprocal concessions. Canada has been limited by the commitments of the Ottawa trade agreements with the British Empire which insure certain margins of protection from competition outside the Empire; while the President's treaty-making powers are also curtailed.

Further developments of special interest are foreshadowed, however. For instance, the United States allows its residents returning from abroad to bring back free of duty purchases up to the value of $100, and the Canadian Government has decided to invite Parliament to apply a similar policy to returning Canadians.

Parliament will be asked to ratify this treaty when it meets in January. In the meantime the agreement with the United States will go into effect on Jan. 1, and will run three years subject after that to three months termination notice. Canada grants to the United States concessions on approximately four fifths of the latter's normal annual sales; while the United States grants Canada concessions of something less than two thirds of its normal sales. The difference is due to the fact that many of the Canadian goods are already on the free list.

Case of Give and Take

United States concessions to Canada under the agreement will affect chiefly cattle and dairy products, lumber and a few chemicals. The duty on whisky will also be cut in half, from $5 to $2.50 a gallon; it is the only alcoholic beverage affected in the treaty, and the concession in tariff is extended to any other country granting United States "most favored nation" treatment.

On the other hand, the Canadian concessions to the United States affect chiefly machinery, and certain farm commodities, especially fruits and vegetables.

An outstanding international feature of the agreement is the fact that it extends its trade benefits to many other nations, though in lesser degree.

Aids Other Countries

The two countries have picked out articles and commodities in which they are primarily concerned, but at the same time, the United States offers the same reduction in tariff rates granted to Canada to every other "most favored nation" country—which excludes Germany—while on the Canadian side, the benefits which it now extends to the United States will result in lowered rates to other members of the British family of nations, as required by the Ottawa Imperial Conference Agreement.

Thus, for example, where the duty on a commodity has been 60 per cent if it came from the United States, but only 40 per cent if it came from England, and if the duty has been lowered to 50 per cent, the duty on the British product will also be cut one sixth.

In some respects the specific tariff reductions, item by item, are of less importance than more general favors included in the pact. For example, in addition to the list of commodities specified, Canada has granted the United States "most favored tariff treatment" accorded to any non-British country. Commenting on this, the State Department declared the advantage "cannot be measured by mere statistics."

"It means a revolution in the trade relations between the two countries," it said.

The same statement declared that the pact's "stimulating effect on industry and commerce as a whole will be a material factor in general economic recovery on both sides of the border."

Newsprint Still Free

Among favors granted to Canada was the assurance that its major exports, newsprint, pulpwood and wood pulp, now on the free list, would be "bound" upon the free list for the next three years, thereby removing a constant threat of increase.

The United States cuts by 50 per cent tariffs on Douglas fir and western hemlock, but protects United States lumber interests by placing a quota of 250,000,000 board feet per year on all importations.

The quota provision is a comparatively new development in the tariff from the United States side. It is used again in connection with imports of cattle, upon which valuable concessions are also made Canada. The theory is that while 250,000,000 board feet represents a big item to Canada it is relatively small compared to American needs, and—like the quota for the cattle tariff slash—will not materially affect prices.

The previous Canadian duty on magazines running up to 15 per cent has been ended.

Maine Potatoes Protected

Legislation will be introduced in Canada to permit returning Canadians to bring back $100 worth of United States goods, duty free, a privilege United States citizens now enjoy.

Maine's potato crop is protected, and the concession granted Canada in this respect affects only importation of seed potatoes, which may benefit Maine growers. Premier MacKenzie King also failed to get reduced tariffs on cod and haddock and wheat.

The extent of the bargain can be gauged by the fact that reductions in the Canadian tariff affect 767 items, many of them manufactured articles, reductions in the United States are fewer, numbering 92. Text of the agreements, distributed to newsmen at the conference, ran to 42,000 words; the summary statement alone covering 27 pages.

Helps Fruits and Vegetables

Mr. Roosevelt conducted a "class" for reporters, and went over the agreement orally at the White House. He felt the chief concession made by Canada was that on United States fresh vegetables. The tariff cut is so arranged that the high Canadian tariff that exists during the season of Canada's own major vegetable production is reduced in off seasons, to permit American imports.

The treaty contains substantial benefits to citrus growers of Florida and California, and comes just at the time when a Florida group proposes to test the constitutionality of the whole reciprocal trade program by an appeal against concessions granted Cuba. The incident illustrates the complex nature of benefits and disadvantages from such treaties affecting any one industry.

Hundreds of American manufactured products, such as automobiles, radios, electrical goods and the like will feel the benefit of Canadian tariff reductions; duties on autos, for example, are cut 9 per cent.

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President Thinks Trade With Canada Will Double

(Continued from Page 1)

America might be expected to double within two years, or even one, and there was frequently heard in official quarters the expectation that instead of being second best customer of each other Canada and the United States in each instance might soon become each other's best customer, without qualification.

There was some disposition at first among officials to impute that the United States had got the better of the complicated agreement, but the great majority took the view that the benefits were about equal, that it was the kind of a bargain where both profited, and that consumers over the length and breadth of both countries would almost immediately feel the advantages, while the great bulk of producers would find expanding markets.

Seek For Old Basis

The goal the two countries are striking at is restoration of trade that existed before the mutual tariff fence was erected. Imports from Canada to the United States dropped from $503,000,000 in 1929 to $232,000,000 in 1934, or 54 per cent; exports from the United States to Canada dropped from $899,000,000 in 1929 to $302,000,000 in 1934, a decrease of 66 per cent. If this trade can be promptly restored it will be for the good of everybody, Washington declares.

The agreement takes effect Jan. 1, and will run three years subject after that to three months termination notice. Canada grants to the United States concessions on approximately four fifths of the latter's normal annual sales; while the United States grants Canada concessions of something less than two thirds of its normal sales. The difference is due to the fact that many of the Canadian goods are already on the free list.

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Signed for Canada

Underwood

W. L. Mackenzie King
Canadian Prime Minister Who Completed Reciprocal Tariff Treaty

No Number 1 Pacifist, Mrs. Roosevelt Asserts

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has answered a critic who had called her the "nation's number one pacifist" with the statement that, "any sincere and reasonable advocate of peace has so many thinking people with them that I hardly think you could pick out any one individual to set above any others."

The President's wife said she would rather her reply be considered a general statement than as a specific answer to the person who made the charge as she did not wish to be put in the position of answering individual critics.

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New Canadian Treaty Is Opposed in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Several Chicago leaders of trade and industry expressed opposition to the new reciprocal tariff pact with Canada today.

Representative Ralph Church (R.) of Illinois said:

"The pact will help destroy our protective tariff system and let in large quantities of foreign products, including agricultural products. Our country, with its high standard of living, must protect itself against being swamped with products of cheap foreign labor."

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said:

"Labor believes in tariffs that will keep out of the country the products of countries with cheap labor. We should protect our people and our standard of living. We can produce everything we need."

John P. Case, president of the Pure Milk Association, said the pact, which reduces the duty on cream, would injure the dairy industry seriously.

Silas H. Strawn, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said:

"The treaty might be a good thing or bad. I am not prepared to pass judgment on the treaty without a careful study."

Export Association Head Expects Growing Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—James D. Mooney, president of the American Manufacturers Export Association, last night predicted a steadily growing two-way trade as a result of the new American-Canadian trade treaty.

Leaders in lines directly affected by the agreement were for the most part satisfied with the lower tariffs on first examination.

"There is not the slightest doubt that it will stimulate trade between the two nations," said Mr. Mooney. "If we broaden the base for trade, even the people who think they will be hurt will benefit along with the rest of us.

"The statement of President Roosevelt, that the pact may double trade between Canada and the United States within a year or two, is sound."

Francis S. Bruyn, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, said the textile manufacturers should be surprised and pleased at tariff reductions on their products.

Several leaders in the Wall Street financial district were guarded in their comment. The consensus predicted expanding trade as a result of the agreement.

Grange Heads See No Aid To Farmer in Trade Pact

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 18 (AP)—Disappointment was expressed among leaders of the National Grange last night over the American-Canadian reciprocal trade agreement.

Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the Grange, said:

"It is cold comfort to the American farmer. Very small surprises" exist in the American market on most of the agricultural products for which American tariff rates will be lowered "and it is these surpluses, without the aid of any imports, which wreck our markets. Canada is a producing and not a consuming nation."

Fred W. Freestone, master of the New York Grange, said that "off hand and without a study of the conditions they seem undesirable to agriculture."

"I don't see how there can be anything but objection from agriculture and undoubtedly the national convention in session here will make an official expression of its attitude toward this most important action of the Roosevelt Administration."

Better Movies for Youth Aim of Parents' Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The School's Motion Picture Committee, representing a group of parents interested in more than 40 private and public educational institutions, has been organized here to promote better "movies" for junior and senior high school students, it was announced today.

The committee is headed by Mrs. Alonzo Claw of the Friends' Seminary; Mrs. William Barclay Parsons Jr., president of the Parents' League, representing the high schools, and Mrs. Irving Heyman, motion picture chairman of the Horace Mann Bulletin, representing the United Parents Association, public school parent organization.

The committee will select a complete week-end program with a suitable feature and edited news reel and a recommended "short."

President Holds Press Class In White House on Trade Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—President Roosevelt welcomed 100 newspapermen into the White House out of a snowy afternoon yesterday for an informal explanation of the new Canadian treaty in the course of which he expressed the hope that it would double trade between the two nations in the next two years.

Summoned to an extraordinary press conference, correspondents gathered at the porticos of the main entrance of the White House and were ushered first into the spacious ball room, and thence to the state dining room, cleared for the purpose. Here, where some of the Republic's most brilliant state banquets have been held, rows of seats were arranged, with the President at one end like the head of a faculty, between Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, with a group of experts seated in the rear.

Plenty of Freshmen

Mr. Roosevelt laughingly remarked that there were advanced students in the news group and also plenty of freshmen. The crowd was too big for the seats' capacity and many stood in the rear.

The President began by saying that Canada, although huge geographically, actually held only 10,500,000 people, or less than New York State, yet despite this purchased more goods from the United States prior to 1929 than all Latin America combined. From the rear, one of the experts prompted him, and Mr. Roosevelt added, "or all of Asia."

The total purchases were nearly $1,000,000,000 annually. This sum dropped 66 per cent in the last five or six years.

"We will build our trade back with Canada," Mr. Roosevelt declared. A little later he uttered the thought that was the keynote of later declarations.

"I hope trade will double in the course of the next year, or two years."

Used Famous Room

Mr. Roosevelt then began his detailed explanation. For the setting he had one of the biggest rooms in the White House, richly furnished in paneled English oak, illuminated by a gigantic silver candelabra in the center and matching lights on the sides, with a tremendous fireplace on one hand, and potted palms, and a montone carpet.

Mr. Hull, generally considered the genius of the whole reciprocal trade policy, sat calmly and silently throughout save for two interruptions; the first to interject after the paragraph describing Canada's recent applications of "arbitrary assessments exceeding the invoice value of goods" that these had been "two or three times more destructive than the actual tariff"; and the second, to explain the admission of a quota of Canadian cream would amount to only the equivalent of about a pint for every 15 United States consumers.

President in Jovial Mood

In contrast to Mr. Hull's kindly gravity, Mr. Roosevelt's explanation was gay and vivacious. There was an obvious feeling of exultation in the air.

"Professor" Roosevelt's lecture method was to go through the prepared general statement, reading aloud paragraphs previously underscored, and commenting upon them.

At the end of three quarters of an hour he answered questions of students, some of whom were less docile than normal undergraduates. Mr. Roosevelt's voice rang out noticeably in detailing Canadian concessions to the United States, but was less emphatic in describing America's own concession.

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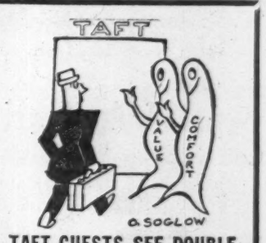

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British Women Won Nine Seats In Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—British women who campaigned by scores in the recent general elections managed to re-elect eight of the 13 M. P.'s who stood again, and to return Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, Labor, who had been out of Parliament four years. None of the uninitiated women won a seat.

Among the successful candidates, Viscountess Astor—first woman ever elected to the British Parliament—carries on as still the most colorful and vigorous woman member. Among her National Government (Conservative) running mates, five kept their seats, while five fell by the wayside. The successful candidates were the Duchess of Athol, Miss Thelma Cazalet, Mrs. H. G. Tate, Miss Irene Ward and Miss Florence Horsbrugh. Not returned: Mrs. Ida Copeland, Miss Frances M. Graves, Mrs. Norah C. Runge, Mrs. Helen Brown Shaw and Mrs. Sarah A. Ward.

As Labor's sole woman member, Miss Wilkinson resumes her parliamentary work of from 1924 to 1931. She also served on the Manchester City Council from 1923 to 1926, and has organized or helped to organize several national organizations.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent, has been in Parliament since 1929. She became the first woman member of the Liverpool City Council in 1909. Miss Megan Lloyd George, Independent Liberal, entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1929, becoming an Independent Liberal in 1931, and holding her seat since then. She is a daughter of Mr. David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister.

Victorious in British Elections for Members of Parliament

Viscountess Astor | Miss Florence Horsburgh | Mrs. H. B. Tate | Miss Eleanor Rathbone | Miss Thelma Cazalet | Duchess of Atholl | Miss Megan Lloyd George | Miss Ellen Wilkinson | Miss Irene Ward

Press Portrait Bureau; Wide World; © Keystone; © Underwood; © Dorothy Wilding

49 Nations Begin Economic Sanctions Against Italy Under League's Control

(Continued from Page 1)

purposely to attend the Council, is clear indication that the Mediterranean situation is being thoroughly examined.

Recent conversations between Premier Mussolini and Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador to Rome, had raised hopes of an Anglo-Italian understanding to relieve the present tension in the Mediterranean. The two Governments have been studying a scheme for a Mediterranean pact on the basis of mutual guarantees in that sea, put forward by Il Duce.

The situation in Egypt, however, seems to have postponed the negotiations in progress and there is therefore little likelihood either that Britain will reduce her naval strength in the Mediterranean or Italy her effectives in Libya. On the other hand, in spite of the fact that the situation may be considered worse by the entering into force of sanctions against Italy, the need of a speedy settlement of the Mediterranean situation is felt very strongly on both sides and no doubt fresh efforts will be made to conclude an agreement.

Campaign's Tempo Changed

Marshal Pietro Badoglio's appointment as commander-in-chief of Italian forces in East Africa is heralded as a sign that vast scale military operations against Ethiopia are about to be undertaken. Italian penetration hitherto has been slow and cautious and has not been characterized by important military encounters. Apparently the Italian plan has now been revised as a result of the enforcement of sanctions and it is possible that Italian military leaders have received orders to hasten the conquest of Ethiopia before the effects of economic sanctions are felt in this country.

Self-discipline, under control of the Fascist syndicates, is the keynote of measures of defense as outlined by the Fascist Grand Council resolutions. The real problem which Italy has to face, it is declared, is not so much reducing consumption as modifying it by rapidly readjusting production and distribution on lines designed to preserve the financial resources of the country. Trade, in short, is to be directed into new channels.

Keeping the Balance

With these aims in view, efforts are being directed toward reducing the consumption of imported goods and of homemade products manufactured chiefly from imported raw materials and at the same time arranging as far as possible to balance essential imports by compensatory exports.

The food situation gives no cause for anxiety as supplies of wheat and rice fully cover the needs.

Moreover Italy is self-supporting as regards sugar and abundant supplies of fish, vegetables and fruit are available for meat, which enters more largely into the diet of Italians than in the prewar days. Recourse hitherto has been had to large-scale imports. These have now been severely curtailed and there will be two meatless days a week. On the other hand, the quantities of fish, poultry and game have been increased.

In the industrial field, the situation is being dealt with by a technical committee appointed by the Confederation of Fascist Industrialists, of which Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, former Finance Minister, is chairman. On this committee sit the presidents of national federations of engineers, metallurgists, cotton manufacturers, mining industries, artificial textile fibers, food industries and chemical trades.

The committee has already worked out plans for more profitable use of national raw materials and industrial equipment, for effective regulation of purchases of raw materials and for careful co-ordination of production. Its plans cover the activities of cotton, jute, hemp, rayon, paper, steel, aluminum, rubber, canning, packing, other food trades, oil, mills, soap, mineral-oil refineries and merchant marine.

Coal Being Mined

Mineral resources of the country, which already had been carefully prospected in case of a possible emergency, will now be fully utilized. The output of the coal beds of the formerly unprofitable district of Istria is estimated for 1936 at 1,200,000 metric tons.

The anthracite beds of Sardinia and Colle Croce in Val d'Aosta, near the important steel works of Congé, are also being worked and are already yielding an annual output of 150,000 tons.

The state railways have suppressed a number of trains and diverted traffic from lines still run by steam engines to those run by electricity. Thus, it is stated, assuring a sufficiency of existing stocks of coal for many months to come.

Office Hours Cut

With a view to reducing the cost of heating offices, the hours in governmental departments and all public offices have been altered. Work now begins at 9, ceasing at 4:30 p. m., with only half an hour interval for lunch. Private companies and shops are following this example.

Another side of the sanction question is also being actively followed up. If Italy cannot export she must reduce imports and obviously in this case she will discriminate between "friends" and "enemies." The National Association of Mothers and Widows of men who fell in the World War has been entrusted with the task of teaching the women of the country their duty in this matter.

Development of hydroelectric traction, extensive use of substitutes for petrol introduction, new artificial fibers (among which is synthetic wool obtained from casein by a new Italian process), careful husbanding and utilization of national mineral resources, intensified application of science to agriculture, will, it is hoped, all tend to make Italy to a large extent self-supporting.

Italy will of course always require imports but she believes they will be obtainable in abundance from the United States, Latin-America and central European countries, which have not joined the sanctionist states.

Spain's President Backs Imposition of Sanctions; Hopes to Remain Neutral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Contrary to expectations, President Alcala Zamora has pronounced himself firmly in favor of Spain's support of the League of Nations. If need be, he is reported to have said to his ministers after a discourse on the international situation, Spain should be prepared to go "all out" in the fulfillment of her obligations to the League.

It is doubtful, however, if the Cabinet is prepared to take action likely to provoke Italy with whom a new Commercial Treaty has just been signed, or jeopardize the nation's neutrality. Indeed, José Maria Gil Robles, War Minister and representing the Roman Catholic viewpoint in the Cabinet, once more put his foot down when it seemed that Salvador de Madariaga, Spain's Geneva representative, might play a prominent part in the deliberations concerning the application of sanctions.

Delicate Position

Señor Gil Robles pointed out that Spain's commercial position was a delicate one inasmuch as she had for many months been suffering the consequences of a tariff war with France and had recently suspended negotiations for a new commercial treaty with England. Spain, therefore, does not desire to allow any interruption of trade with Italy.

Spain is watching closely the line taken by the United States in the international problem. A writer in Diario de Madrid maintains that the greatest moderating influence in the world today is the close friendship between the United States and Great Britain, but the fact remains, he adds, that the Americans will not be drawn into another war.

That America has renounced the advantages which neutrality might bring her, such as the export of arms and munitions, is commented on very favorably. Spain is equally determined not to become embroiled in another war. This is the point of view expressed unanimously in the right-wing press.

Socialists Want Peace

On the other hand, the Socialist Party joins with Socialists of other countries in proclaiming its wish for peace, its condemnation of Italy's imperialistic aims and its approval of forceful and even forcible application of sanctions.

Spanish Monarchists, whose ranks have recently been strengthened by the turn of international events, have been rejoicing over the wedding in Rome of Don Juan, the sailor son of ex-King Alfonso, to Maria Mercedes of Bourbon-Sicily, which unites the two Monarchist factions in Spain.

Owing to the pro-Italian attitude of El Debate, mouthpiece of Roman Catholic leaders, Republicans see the commencement of a movement to hoist high the Fascist banner. Señor Gil Robles's sympathies for the Republic are seen to have been a mere political pretense.

To add to the many complications of the political panorama, El Debate publishes a book written by Josep Dencas, the member of the Generalitat who rebelled against the Madrid Government with his colleagues and escaped to Paris a year ago. His book reveals the treachery of the members of the Catalan Government and their plain intentions to establish a separate state.

Yugoslavia Hard Hit But Imposes Sanctions; Austria Still Refuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 18 — Sanctions against Italy went into effect this morning in Roumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria will not be immediately affected to any large extent for she has already sold Italy most of her available supplies of grain and meat. Yugoslavia is the hardest hit of all the Balkan lands, for Italy is by far her best customer, taking most of Yugoslavia's timber and many of her animals. If this stream of export were stopped Yugoslavia trade would have to be revolutionized.

In Hungary both Government and Opposition completely reject sanctions for political and economic reasons. Count Stephen Bethlen, for 10 years Prime Minister and now Opposition leader, has stated that sanctions are the means whereby the League might attempt to frustrate legitimate attempts at treaty revision and therefore Hungary cannot accept them.

The Austrian Foreign Minister frankly stated that Austria needs money and will therefore continue to sell whatever she can—except arms—to Italy.

The Minister of Trade here has stated that Austria annually sells $24,000,000 worth of goods to Italy and if this trade were stopped 100,000 people would be thrown out of work. The Government declares the Ethiopian conflict not worth the hunger of a single Austrian worker.

Most people here disapprove of this extreme pro-Italian policy, fearing it may lead to the isolation of Austria.

German Interests Held To Coincide With League In Upholding Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 18 — Germany watches today's introducing of League of Nations economic sanctions against Italy with satisfaction, feeling that up to the present neither the League nor Italy can complain of the Reich's neutral attitude.

This country's economic difficulties have certainly aided rather than hindered the fulfillment of political desires in this direction. The shortage of food supplies and raw material, as well as the foreign exchange scarcity are held to have justified the recent embargo upon certain exports so that Italy could not interpret the action as hostile.

The League on the other hand, sees such a policy operating in its own direction, with Germany not seizing the opportunity to send unrestricted goods to Italy by means of transit imposts as she might have done, without breaking the letter of her neutrality decision.

Coal is probably the most important single item which is not mentioned. Coal has played an important role in German-Italian trade in the past and in this commodity Germany wishes to have a free hand.

As regards other commodities, Germany requires much for her own rearmament, so that as Italy cannot pay in foreign exchange, Germany's financial and political interests coincide.

The German refusal over the week end of the English request that place and origin should be specified on Germany's exports into England in order to prevent reshipment of Italian goods is justified here on the ground that the request is contrary to the trade agreement between the two states. Germany's action on this occasion is a reminder that 11 days ago the German Government indicated that it would not allow itself to be the direct or indirect victim of the economic consequences of sanctions and would under certain conditions have to take proper measures to safeguard German interests.

English Imports Ban Means £8,000,000 Loss; Italy's Farmer Suffers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—Apart from the valuable tourist traffic from Britain, which has already almost entirely ceased, Italy stands to lose well over £8,000,000 worth of trade into Britain as a result of the ban on Italian imports which came into force today.

Italian lemon growers will be heavily affected. Trade in the first 10 months of 1935 was valued at nearly £650,000. The farming community also will be hit in many other directions.

Figures for British imports from Italy for the first 10 months of 1935 show: caanned tomatoes, £286,000; cheese, £305,000; wine £216,000; almonds, £151,000; hemp, £186,000; olive oil £128,000.

Italian manufacturers of leather goods will be hit to the tune of over £373,000 and manufacturers of felt hats and caps, £169,000; imports of marble, £298,000; mercury, £114,000; sulphur, 87,000.

In the opinion of British observers it will be especially difficult for Italian farmers to find a substitute market for agricultural exports either inside Italy or outside. There is abundant evidence that the Italian farming community is already experiencing difficulty in making both ends meet.

German Party Chief Asked to Organize Memel Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KLAIPEDA, Memel, Nov. 18—After two unsuccessful attempts to appoint a Lithuanian as head of the Memel Directorate, Gov. Vladas Kurkauskas has invited Herr Bladszus, president of the Diet and member of the German United Party, to form an executive body which would be responsible for the Government of the Memel District.

The decision, which follows closely on the heels of British representations to the Lithuanian Government to observe the terms of the Memel Statute, is regarded with much satisfaction by the German-speaking majority. As a result of the elections at the end of September the Diet now consists of five Lithuanian and 24 German-speaking members. Under terms of the statute the Directorate must enjoy the confidence of the Diet, but its president is appointed by the governor. The president then chooses the remaining four members.

Thus, it is hoped here, the affairs of this little semi-autonomous territory may now be allowed to proceed on even keel and the external stimulus which Lithuanians allege has been liberally supplied from Germany with the alleged view of fomenting political unrest here will now cease.

Lithuanian authorities emphasize that they have no wish to interfere in any way either with the political or cultural rights of the German-speaking majority.

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UNFAILING QUICK STARTS . . . ALL WINTER LONG

Threads of Scottish Thrift Dominate in the Pattern Of Bridgeport's Socialist Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

capital for German sabotage, that planted many seeds of dissension and unrest in the city.

Debt Piled Up

Rising out of this unquiet appeared a man, allegedly a political opportunist, who for the next 15 years was to leave his impress on local politics. He bestrode the city like a colossus, with one foot on the neck of Republicanism, the other on the neck of Democracy, so city legend has it. Bonded indebtedness advanced from $500,000 to $11,000,000; graft and patronage were said to have shamed the Green Bay tree. And dissatisfaction with the two major parties rose among the electorate. So they turned to Jasper McLevy, roofer by trade, an expert in municipal matters and for 20 years and a Socialist. Into office he was swept on a political uprising, called a protest vote.

He was returned to office this year, with all his political camp followers, largely because a large segment of the electorate apparently believed that his program was restoring financial soundness and honesty. And one businessman admitted to this writer that industry believes the Socialism of Mayor McLevy will be so gradual that it can be circumvented before it makes any invasion into the profit system.

Permanency Denied

John T. Cullinan, Democratic City Chairman, refused to accord any permanency to Socialism in Bridgeport.

"Bridgeport," he said, "voted for Jasper McLevy and an able municipal administration, not for Socialism. When Mr. McLevy withdraws from city politics the city will cast off Socialism without an effort."

Business thus views Mayor McLevy as the man who ended 15 years of extravagance, graft and near-bankruptcy. The man in the street, the worker and the candlestick maker regard him in the same light and are titillated by the human, down-to-earth democracy of the man.

"Mr. McLevy. He is a nice man. He speaks to everyone," a bootblack assured this writer.

Honesty Declared

"Mr. McLevy is honest. If you want to take a squint at his books, just walk right into his office and ask for them," was a drugstore clerk's contribution.

And then, of course, there are violent dissidents, ardent doctrinaire Socialists, who firmly hold that Mayor McLevy has sold Socialism out.

"He talks business inside Bridgeport and Karl Marx outside the city limits," they bitterly complain.

And that brings us belatedly but logically to the office of Jasper McLevy, one of the handful of Socialist mayors in the nation.

A Socialist

Medium in height, lean, leathery, homespun Mayor McLevy opened the conversation with: "I'm a Socialist."

He looked only a trifle more rumpled after he was told that the ardor of his Socialism was happily doubted by business and sadly so by some of his more impatient following.

"I am building," he explained, "I am building in the best possible way to promote Socialism. My first task was to create confidence in a socialistic administration. This I have done by cutting expenses, reorganizing departments, making honesty in government alone profitable.

"The Socialistic Administration regained financial home rule for Bridgeport, which was in a good way to wind up under state receivership. It has allayed the fear that Socialism might spell rash attacks on the business world."

Socialism Advanced

Mayor McLevy insisted that his brand of Socialism was advancing the cause of Socialism on a national basis.

"How could it be otherwise?" he challenged. "If Socialism in Bridgeport shows to the nation a moderate, sane and honest record, this will advertise the movement in neon lights. It will go far to break down the traditional hostility to the very word, Socialism."

Subsequent inquiry indicated that the pollen of Socialism was actually being scattered throughout the State, with many persons predicting Socialistic victories in Norwalk at the next election. Socialism in Bridgeport somehow began to appear like the "loss leader" of chain store fame. It did not appear to be accomplishing a great deal immediately to bring profits to the firm of Karl Marx Inc., but it was bringing the customers into the store, perhaps, to make future purchases.

Deplored Suspicion

Mayor McLevy deplored the suspicion that Socialism might have its bristles blunted by rubbing friendly backs with business and conservative government practices.

"We'll push on from here," he said. "We can't stand still. If our program does not offer progression, it is lost. Public utilities represent the field into which the shock troops of Marxism should next be sent. But all must be gradual; industrial progress is always evolution, not revolution."

Later the writer learned that the utility leaders of Connecticut do not take Jasper McLevy or his Socialism at all lightly.

The Mayor's central thesis of gradualism was reflected in his program of infusing practices of segmental Socialism into the city government. A merit system has been introduced for virtually all municipal employees. A moratorium on "spoils of office" has been declared, with Republicans and Democrats holding their positions so long as they prove efficient.

Service the Reward

Public service has been made the only reward for casting one's vote. Mayor McLevy told his employees that they would not be expected to vote Socialistic nor contribute to a Socialist "war chest." There are, of course, sinister whisperings of secret coercive devices smacking of "Noxism and Farcism," as one critic put it.

To the prevalent viewpoint that Bridgeport voted for McLevy, not for Socialism, the Mayor cryptically observed:

"Well, what is a man politically but his program?"

There was one question that many Socialists will regard as highly important, a question which the Mayor answered only in part.

"How will your Socialistic gradualism take effect quickly enough to remove the nation from the area of serious depressions and possible political revolution?"

Answer Incomplete

The answer he gave was by his own admission an incomplete one, involving as it did only the suggestion that social security measures might partially cushion the shock of collapses.

Two points of view immediately suggest themselves. On the one hand Mayor McLevy may be regarded as a more or less unconscious victim of his dominant traits. His frugality and expertness in the mundane details of municipal government may have taken command and the less dominant interest in Socialistic ideology may have gone aglimmering. So viewed he becomes merely a highly efficient local administrator, wearing the spangles of his Socialistic label, which alone distinguishes him. He becomes in this light a pathetic but dramatic character allowed to bemuse himself with "Das Kapital" while being made to pull all the orthodox switches of conservatism.

On the other hand he may be diagnosed as a man possessed of unusual psychological finesse. So viewed he will attain his ends in due time, moving from one safe footing to another, until his Socialistic professions are materially advanced.

Publicizing Socialism

The following summation, at least, seems safe, although it may be far short of doing justice to the man.

Mayor McLevy is publicizing Socialism and is breaking down the stereotyped resistance to the very name among the voters. This improved attitude among the voters may be exploited by Socialistic leaders with a more profound understanding of its economic doctrine.

There was tremendous sincerity in the manner with which Mayor McLevy assured his interlocutor that he was going steadily ahead down the road marked Socialism. And a business man assured this writer that Mayor McLevy is a Socialist all right, but he is also a frugal man.

The Mayor at one stage in the interview was interrupted by the telephone. He immediately started explaining some delay or other. He had sent a certain communication under discussion by special delivery rather than by wire.

"You can get more in the letter, you know," the Mayor explained.

Radio Amateur Talks With 63 Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH has an amateur radio station operator who has achieved quite a record. He is N. M. Patterson and his call letters are W4EG. He was licensed in 1929.

Mr. Patterson has carried on two-way conversations with 63 foreign countries and has received more than 1000 verification cards from outside the United States. Mr. Patterson's station is also a member of the U. S. army amateur radio system and for 2 years was the control station of the North Carolina network of amateur broadcasters.

Interest in Bible Grows in Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—There is an awakening interest in the Bible on the part of college students, in the opinion of Chaplain Raymond Knox, of Columbia University. At services commemorating the 400th anniversary of the printing of the first complete Bible, at Columbia yesterday, Chaplain Knox characterized this increased interest as "remarkable."

"One finds that there are students who are eager to study it," he said, "who ask intelligent questions and who want to read scholarly books which will help them in understanding its contents."

According to Chaplain Knox, educators are realizing more and more that an acquaintance with this "greatest English classic" is essential and are instituting courses wherein thorough knowledge can be gained. These signs he maintained, point clearly to the way in which the Bible can be made once again "the people's book."

Dr. Kyte Named For Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. George C. Kyte, professor of education at the University of California, has been made a member of the National Committee on the Orientation of Secondary Education. He is one of two nationally selected specialists in elementary education added to the committee to serve as expert advisors in the preparation of a report on significant issues of secondary education.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Second Church): Palace Theater, Danforth Avenue, at Pape, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 24.

China

Shanghai: Church Edifice, 1647 Avenue Road, 6:15 p. m., Dec. 19.

England

Cheshire

Chester: Town Hall, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 26.

Kent

Canterbury: The Friars Theater, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 24.

Lancashire

Liverpool (First Church): Plaza Cinema, Allerton Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.
Southport: Cambridge Hall, Lord Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 1:10 p. m., Nov. 29.
London (Sixth Church): Wadsworth Town Hall, High Street, Wadsworth, S. W., 8:15 p. m., Nov. 25.
London (auspices First Church, Croydon, and Eighth Church London): Streatham Baths, Streatham High Road, S. W. 16, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Northumberland

Whitley Bay: The Priory Hall, Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Germany

Hameln: Lohstrasse 5, 4 p. m., Dec. 1. In German.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham (First Church): Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

California

Long Beach (Third Church): Polytechnic High School Auditorium, Atlantic Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Oakland (First Church): The Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Pasadena (Second Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Colorado

Delta: Church Edifice, Eighth and Meeker Street, 4 p. m., Nov. 28.
Glenwood Springs: Church Edifice, 932 Cooper Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Salida: Church Edifice, 125 East Third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Sterling: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.

Illinois

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, North Paulina Street and Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Libertyville: Libertyville Township High School Auditorium, Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Mattoon: City Building Auditorium, Nineteenth and Prairie Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Olney: Convention Hall, Court House, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 24.
Quincy: Madison School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 24.
Rockford (Second Church): Masonic Cathedral, Kishwaukee and South Third Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 24.

Indiana

Elwood: Elwood High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 25.
Indianapolis (Fifth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Kansas

Coffeyville: Field Kindley Memorial High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Fredonia: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Neodesha: Church Edifice, Fifth and Indiana, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: 8:30 p. m., Nov. 29.
New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Shreveport: C. E. Boyd High School Auditorium, Line Avenue, at Jefferson Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Minnesota

Austin: Church Edifice, 129 West Maple Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
Brainerd: Franklin Junior High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Missouri

Brookfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3935 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: Asbury Park High School West Sunset Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 24
Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School, Second and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 25.
Newark (First Church): Mutual Benefit Insurance Company Auditorium, 300 Broadway, at Second Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov 29
Paterson (First Church): Auditorium, School No. 13, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 29.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 25.
Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Auditorium, Towers Hotel, Clark and Willow Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main, at Prince Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Schenectady: Erie Theater, Erie Boulevard and State Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 24.

North Carolina

Kinston: Church Edifice, East and Gordon Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Ohio

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3245 West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Mansfield: Senior High School Auditorium, West Park Drive, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 25.

Oklahoma

Muskogee: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov 26.

Pennsylvania

Jenkintown: Embassy Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 24.

Texas

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Brownwood: Gold Room, Brownwood Hotel, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Gainesville: Girls' State Training School, 8:15 a. m., Nov. 27.
Galveston: Church Edifice, 3627 Avenue O, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.
Houston (Third Church): Sidney Lanier High School Auditorium, Westheimer and Woodhead Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Kingsville: Henrietta King High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 24.
Lubbock: Ballroom, Lubbock Hotel, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

West Virginia

Charleston: Charleston High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Liquor Men Demand Trade-Practice Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Liquor men and members of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators see the wet wave receding. At a two-day meeting here it was declared by speakers that unless abuses were corrected by the liquor trade, the return of prohibition could be expected.

D. Frederick Burnett, of the New Jersey Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, was critical of recent newspaper advertisements of half-pint alcoholic products which, he said, indicated that "the bottle slips into the pocket or pocketbook."

"Whose pocket?" he asked. "Whose pocketbook? Your son's pocket; your daughter's pocketbook? There is not going to be a single half-pint sold in the State of New Jersey."

The conference voted to conduct a survey of social conditions resulting from existing methods of liquor control, and a copy of a resolution was sent to President Roosevelt.

The President was asked to name a federal agency to co-operate in the survey, which will be in charge of R. McO. Bullington of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board of Virginia; Arthur J. Palmer, director of the Beverage Tax Division of Wisconsin, and Mrs. John S. Sheppard, a member of the New York State Liquor Authority.

Model of Chama Village Displayed in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—A miniature habitat group which gives a realistic glimpse of the home life of the Chama Indians of eastern Peru opened at the American Museum of Natural History here today. It shows a Chama village with its inhabitants engaged in fishing, cooking and weaving. The exhibit was prepared by Vincent Narahara, of the museum's preparatory staff, under the supervision of Dr. Harvey Bassler, research associate of the Department of Herpetology.

The Chamas live along the quiet middle course of the Ucayali River, a jungle stream that united with the Marananon, the two forming the Amazon. The model shows two thatched buildings and a group of banana trees on the bank of the river.

Communists Top Socialists

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Communist candidates polled a higher vote than Socialists in Manhattan at the recent Assembly election, Board of Elections records show. The Communist total for Assembly candidates was 11,703, against 10,892 for Socialists.

Low Rail Fares Boost Patronage On British Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Cheap travel policy of the British railways has caused a big increase in travel in the British Isles.

Figures showing an increase in one month of more than 5,500,000 passenger journeys prove, it is held here, the success of the policy adopted by the railways when road and air competition appeared to threaten their receipts.

These railway statistics have been published by the Ministry of Transport. They show figures of passenger and freight traffic for the calendar month of June and the first two weeks of July, 1935.

In June, the total number of tickets bought at the stations of Great Britain was 108,876,591. In June, 1934, the number was 5,544,888 less.

The figures also show that the increase has not been entirely in the cheap ticket class. Railway publicity, better times and increased interest in travel caused 1,495,610 more people to travel at ordinary fares during June, 1935, than traveled in June, 1934. Reduced fare journeys increased by 4,049,278.

These figures exclude season-ticket holders. The receipts from both ordinary and cheap fares showed an increase of 11.9 per cent, rising by £556,967.

If London's underground railways, and other railway undertakings of the London Passenger Transport Board, are omitted, the figures record an increase in journeys of nearly 4,000,000, or just above 5 per cent. These figures are held to show that an apparent increase in travel has not been caused by a mere boosting of town travel in the British capital.

The amount of freight conveyed has also increased. The total tonnage conveyed in the four weeks ended July 13, 1935, was 18,800,010, an increase compared with the corresponding period last year of 443,107 tons. Freight receipts in the period showed an increase of £82,494.

Argentine Trade Up Sharply as Result Of Italy's War Plan

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—A 75 per cent increase in Argentine meat exports to Italy was cited last night by Elias D. Tarradellas, director of the official bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, as the boon war has brought to the Pampas Country.

Here to study the operation of the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities Exchange Commission, Mr. Tarradellas said Argentina was "as prosperous now as in boom days."

"Since the war fever in Europe started," he said, "dealings on the exchange have increased about $2,000,000 daily, an enormous jump for a country of 16,000,000. Exports showed a threefold jump since the movement of British warships to the Mediterranean. Meat exports to Italy have increased 75 per cent."

The meat, mostly beef, is carried on American, British and Italian ships, he explained. Trade relations with the United States were seen by Mr. Tarradellas as improving because of cordial relations between the governments of the two nations.

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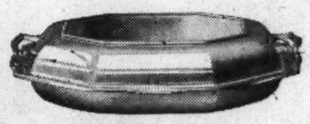
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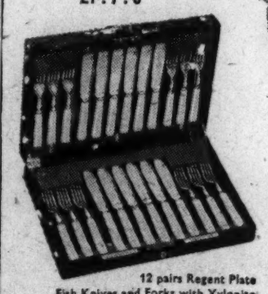
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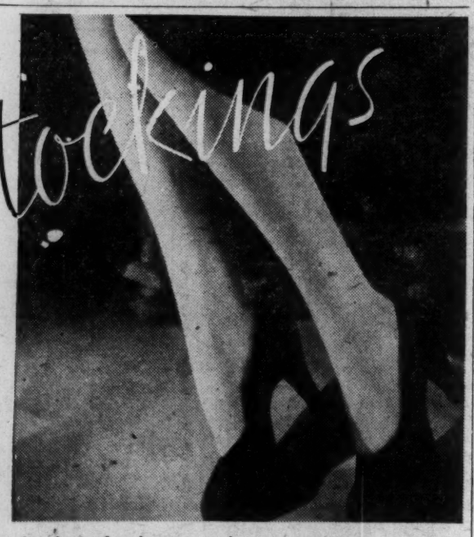
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Final Use of Ultra-Shortwaves For Staticless Radio Forecast

A "staticless" era under ultra-shortwave program radiocasting is foreseen by Andrew D. Ring, chief broadcast engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, after having viewed the new "staticless" transmitting system developed by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong of Columbia University. Major Armstrong was the inventor of the super-generative circuit which is employed by most radio amateurs on five meters.

If the time comes when ultra shortwaves are used for program radiocasting, Major Armstrong's new staticless circuit will become of value. (Ultra shortwaves are those below 10 meters.) The new circuit, however, is impracticable today on the present 200-500-meter radiocasting band. It is obvious, however, the crowded condition of the radiocast channels may one day cause entrance of radiocasters into the ultra shorts where there will be room for many more hundreds of radio stations than there are at the moment on medium waves.

Frequency Modulation

Major Armstrong's new system, which employs "frequency modulation," is too complex for the final answer, according to Mr. Ring, who sees two obstacles in the way of this new radio circuit which he calls "a visionary development many years in advance of broadcasting's capacity to utilize it."

First, it requires a 200-kilocycle path of frequencies for the transmission of its interference-free and noise-free signals—and such wide avenues of the ether are simply not available today except among the plentiful ultra-shore waves which are still labeled "experimental." Second, in its present stage of development it requires a receiving set employing 75 tubes which is out of the question as a commercial and marketable possibility.

Major Armstrong has been experimenting with his new system from the RCA experimental ultra-short wave station atop the Empire State Building, and he demonstrated quite satisfactorily how he transmitted high fidelity voice and music for distances up to 85 miles with low power and without a trace of the buzzing and frying sounds that are characteristic of lightning and other atmospheric interference. Indeed, the reception with his system was more satisfactory than that from 50,000-watt stations over the same distance. Hitherto it has been assumed that high power is the only way to override static—and the trend in radiocasting today is toward higher and higher powers.

While those familiar with radio circuits have not been able to get intelligible descriptions of Major Armstrong's staticless circuit, the Monitor is indebted to Martin Codel, Washington radio writer, for a very clear description of the method the major employs.

"Stripped of its technical ramifications," Mr. Codel says, "the system employs a multiplicity of so-called 'carrier waves'—the tracks along which radio impulses are conveyed—in lieu of the present single carrier wave. Assume that radio sounds are comparable to a high-speed train traveling along a monorail (single carrier wave). Then liken the 'modulation' of the carrier wave (i. e., the super imposition of sound amplitudes on it) to the right of way of the railroad."

Over Wider Path

"The Armstrong system," Mr. Codel concludes, "while utilizing only one carrier wave, spreads this carrier during modulation over a right-of-way of 200 kilocycles. The result is a dissipation of the sound over a wider path and its transmission and reception with much greater clarity. That this is achieved by Armstrong is entirely admitted by radio engineers."

* * *

Shortwave Programs

The following table contains some eature shortwave programs (E. S. T.) culled from world listings:

Tuesday, Nov. 19

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
London—7:15 p. m.—"Bats in the Belfry." GSC, 31.3m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Caracas, Venezuela—8:30 p. m.—Special program dedicated to foreign radio clubs. Announced in English. YV2RC, 51.7m (5800kc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—German love songs. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Montreal—9:30 p. m.—"This Is Paris"—soloists and orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.72m. (6150kc), CJRX, 25.60m (11,720 kc).
London—10 p. m.—"Canterbury Cathedral." GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1 m (6110kc). Descriptive.

Wednesday, Nov. 20

Melbourne, Australia—6 a. m.—Australian Broadcasting Commission Orchestra. VK3ME, 31.5m (9510kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
Rome—6 p. m.—"Land Reclamation." Natale Prampolini, Senator and engineer. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
London—6:30 p. m.—Welsh and English songs by the Cardiff Lyrian Singers. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc). GSB, 31.5m (9510kc). GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
London—7:15 p. m.—Guess? Half an hour of conundrums. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—8 p. m.—The Decisive Influence of Men in History. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Thursday, Nov. 21

Eindhoven, Holland—8:30 a. m.—"Short waves—long distances." Talk by Mr. Spruit. PHI, 25.5m (11.730kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
London—6 p. m.—"Light and Shade." Variety program. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—First Performance of Jacob Schaffner's "O Foreign Lands!" DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Montreal—9 p. m.—"For You, Madame"—instrumental and vocal. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.78m (6150kc), CJRX, 25.60m (11,729kc).

Friday, Nov. 22

Rome—6 p. m.—Special program by the Italian Federation of Business and Professional Women. Opera: "Driada," by De Sabata. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
London—7 p. m.—"A Countryman's Diary." GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Chamber music. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
London—10 p. m.—Reading from Dickens. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).
London—10:15 p. m.—"The King's Music:" Compositions of British kings and queens. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Saturday, Nov. 23

Melbourne, Australia—6 a. m.—Saturday Guest Night, VK3ME, 31.5m (9510kc).
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations—War Discussions. HBL, 31.2m (9650kc).
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Music by the Berlin Philharmonic. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Ottawa—11:30 p. m.—"The Northern Messenger" messages to far northern outposts of Canada. VE9DN, 49.9m (6050kc). CJRO, 48.7m (6150kc).

Sunday, Nov. 24

New York—3 p. m.—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Joss Iturbi, Spanish pianist. W2XE, 19.63m. (15.27-mc).
ston—5:45 p. m.—"The World's Week," dramatized review of events, directed by Lewis Rex Miller. W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
Boston—6:30 p. m.—"Celebrities on Parade," by William Dana Orcutt, noted author and maker of books. W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
New York—9 p. m.—Kirsten Flagstad, Swedish soprano; symphony orchestra. W2XE, 49.02m (6.12mc).
Schenectady—10 p. m.—Lucrezia Bori, soprano; symphony orchestra. W2XAF, 31.4m (9.55mc).

[A Monday Short-Wave Feature]

Tyndale's Important Work for Bible

Translated New Testament Into English Which Even a Ploughboy Could Comprehend—Invention of Movable Type Quickened the Spread of Christianity—Erasmus Collated Early Bible Manuscripts

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Forty-Third of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the century following the passing of Wycliffe from the scene, important events occurred, events which have had a tremendous impact upon the course of civilization. Chief among these was the general distribution of the Holy Scriptures. Up to this time the only copies of the Bible in any language were in the form of manuscripts, wrought, as we have seen, only with the most meticulous care and through prolonged labor. Monks in secluded cells, women in the retirement of their homes, were engaged in transcribing the Holy Scriptures to the end that knowledge of God might become more general.

A single copy of Wycliffe's Bible took the copyists nearly a year to prepare! In consequence, while the building of the magnificent cathedrals of England went on apace, the work of disseminating the Scriptures was slow, laborious, and costly. But necessity promotes invention; and during the fifteenth century an event occurred that has so changed the reproduction of the written word that a complete New Testament is now published and sold for 2 cents. This has resulted from the invention of the art of printing.

Use of Movable Type

An appealing story is told of this occurrence. A boy in the German town of Mainz, Johann Gensfleisch by name, was helping his mother at her task of preparing parchment for writers. One day he had been amusing himself by cutting his initials out of the bark of a tree, which afterward he spread on a board. Accidentally he dropped a letter into a pot of purple dye used by his mother, and upon taking it out and placing it upon a white parchment, he found the imprint of the letter. From this casual happening he discovered the fundamental of printing and began to pursue his findings.

Years afterward Gutenberg (he had taken meantime the name of his mother in preference to the paternal Gensfleisch, which means goose-flesh) was recognized as a pioneer in the use of movable type. It is believed that the first complete book ever printed—in Europe, at least—was the Latin Bible, published at Mainz in 1456.

Almost at the same time, the fall of Constantinople into the hands of the Moslems sent hosts of Greek scholars to the west of Europe, and the great "Renaissance" was on, a movement which did much to revive interest in classic learning, especially in the Hebrew and Greek languages and literature, and to liberalize and broaden the minds of men. The Dark Ages, the period of darkness, superstition and bigotry, was drawing to a close.

Up to this time all translations of the Bible into English had been made from Latin manuscripts, which in turn had been translated from earlier versions. Hebrew and Greek had fallen into disuse. The classics were no longer of interest even to the scholars of the time.

Old Manuscripts Collated

Now with the Renaissance came a revival of interest in ancient culture, and grammars were published in these tongues. Thus, study of the Bible in the original languages was made possible, and scholars took advantage of the opportunity. Then Erasmus, the greatest Greek scholar of his time, came from Holland to teach theology and Greek at Cambridge. Seeing the dire need of liberation on the part of the people from mental bondage, he collated many old manuscripts of the Bible and in 1516 gave to the world its first printed Greek Testament.

While his collation of the Greek Testament, together with its translation into Latin, was not made from the most ancient manuscripts, and lacked something in accuracy, his work was of great value in its liberating influence and in heading up a movement which ultimately led to the Reformation.

The stage was set for the next great step in the development. When the printing press had been invented; when the Renaissance had again stirred public interest in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew with their early versions of the Bible, came upon the scene Erasmus and his Greek Testament. Yet still wanting was a potent character to lead the next forward movement in giving the Bible to the people. But as in all crises in human affairs, the need brought the man in the person of William Tyndale, born in 1483, shortly after the birth of Martin Luther.

Tyndale, a scholar by nature, easily took honors at Oxford, and soon after moved to Cambridge where Erasmus had been a teacher. Coming in contact with the clergy of the day, he was deeply impressed by their ignorance and lack of culture. All too often he found them coarse, rude men. It is said that of 308 clergymen in one diocese, 40 did not know the Lord's Prayer, and 168 were quite ignorant of the Ten Commandments.

When encountering one of these ignorant churchmen, he one day made the traditional promise, "If God spareth my life, I will make the boy that driveth the plough to know more Scripture than thou dost." To make good his promise, he set himself to translate the Bible.

At Cambridge, Tyndale found Erasmus' Greek Testament. And there is reason to believe that from it he derived his plan of a Bible translated from the original, and in language simple enough to be understood by the ploughboy. Where to carry on the work was a question. The Bishop of London, to whom he had applied for domicile while carrying on the work, told him frankly there was no room for him in the episcopal mansion. Nothing daunted, Tyndale found refuge in the house of a merchant, Monmouth by name, located near the Tower. Here he worked for a year on his translation.

Time of Religious Changes

Quite naturally, it seems, in his great ministry, Tyndale looked for and expected support from the Church and the clergy. But his hopes were unrealized. The disturbance in the Church in Germany had its repercussions in England. Luther had nailed his theses to the church door at Wittenberg and burned the Papal bull. Sharp divisions arose among both clergy and laymen in England as well as in Germany. It was a time of revolution in the polity and doctrine of the Church. Finding little chance of completing his work in England because of growing opposition, hastily, in 1524, he left his country—forever as it eventuated—and sought and found among the liberated minds of Germany the opportunity to complete the work to which he had set his whole heart.

But his troubles were not over Finding resistance at Hamburg, where he first resided, he went to Cologne. There his translation of the New Testament was placed in the hands of the printer. But again threatened, he fled with some printed sheets to Worms, where, in 1525, he triumphantly published his New Testament, the first Scripture printed in the English language. Copies sent to England were seized and burned. Both Church and State rose against it. But despite all this opposition, some 15,000 copies were smuggled in and circulated. At last the printed Word reached the people in a language they could understand. The ploughboy was supplied with the word of God in his own tongue. The masses were being liberated from the darkness of mental bondage.

Bible in Outline

Beginning today, "The Bible in Outline" will appear daily on the Daily Features page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *This useful feature, prepared by Coralyn D. Bertle, will summarize the outstanding events in the lives of Bible characters, from Genesis through Revelation.*

Supreme Court Hears Chief Justice's Son

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—A leather-cushioned chair in the center of the Supreme Court bench was conspicuously vacant Nov. 16 while a middle-aged, frequently smiling attorney was showered with questions by the remaining eight justices.

The unused chair was that of Chief Justice Hughes. The lawyer appearing before the court was Charles E. Hughes Jr.

The interrogations centered around the validity of the "standard exhibition" contract used in the motion picture industry.

As soon as his son arose to speak, the Chief Justice left the chamber.

Today was the third time in five years the Chief Justice has retired from the bench due to the fact that his son was appearing in a case.

Counterfeit Ring Smashed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The secret service has broken up a counterfeiting ring in Monterey, Mexico, before it put a single fake bill into circulation. Its operatives, the secret service said Nov. 16, joined the ring and seized three Mexicans, who gave the names of Juan Manuel Brondo, Arturo Serna Garza, and Saturnino Gonzalez.

Atlantic Coast Is Hard Hit By Northeast Gale

By the Associated Press

The worst nor'easter in many years roared out to sea today after pounding the north Atlantic coast with devastating fury from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.

Seaboard states from Maine to North Carolina suffered property damage mounting into several millions of dollars. The brunt of the havoc was borne by the stretch from Massachusetts cape down to the Virginia cape.

The freighter Florida reached safe anchorage in Hampton Roads, accompanied in by the coast guard cutter Sebago. The ship was badly battered by the heavy seas running yesterday and last night.

The cutter then went to the aid of the three-master Lillian E. Kerr, in trouble off Cape Henry with a shifting cargo. The schooner is anchored two miles offshore. The cutter planned to tow her into port.

The crippled freighter Hartwelson, under convoy of two rescue ships, was proceeding safely toward Delaware Breakwater.

A sailor was lost from the freighter by the mountainous waves that swept over the decks, wrecking the superstructure.

At Keyport, N. J., a dockworker was blown into Raritan Bay and drowned.

At least 25 persons were killed in automobile mishaps: five in New Jersey, 17 in Pennsylvania and three in New York.

The high tide, rolled ashore by the storm, caused most of the property damage. The Jersey coast, playground of the East, was a dismal stretch of wreckage. Sections of New York's water front were inundated by a tide running five feet above normal. Ferry piers on Manhattan Island were covered with water. The season's snow accompanied the storm in many sections of the East.

Early today, the nor'easter swerved out to sea. The wind changed to the northwest. The center of the storm was whirling out into the Atlantic, south of Nantucket.

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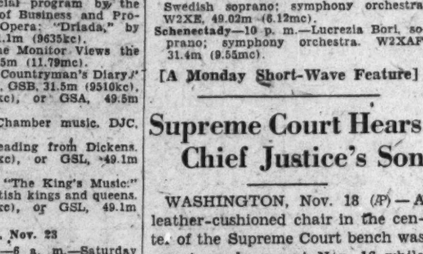
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Strange Adventures of Bolo and Hari-Nen-Su

By Rose Fyleman

Bolo, the lamb, and Hari-Nen-Su, the Japanese dollie—who was really a nobleman but preferred it not to be known—set off together in search of adventure when our story opened. Their exploits were numerous. They found Louise, a young pig who had run away from home to live in a treacle factory; chose a good, kind, clever, handsome prince for a princess who needed help in finding one; released a rabbit who was caught in a snare in a meadow; helped a fairy with a broken wing to get down from a steeple, and then accepted an invitation from her and her friend to go with them to their glen.

Fourth Adventure

WHEN Hari, Bolo, and the two fairies, whose names, by the way, were Fiff and Foff, arrived at the fairy glen, everything was very quiet. No trace of any fairy creature was to be seen anywhere.

"Will you kindly sit down and rest a moment?" said Fiff, and both fairies immediately disappeared.

Presently, from behind a holly bush there appeared a very solemn little gentleman with a quaint, wrinkled, important-looking sort of little face. Fiff and Foff came behind him.

He bowed graciously, and Hari and Bolo did the same.

"I hear," he said in a small but rather grand voice; "I hear you have been most kind to our friends here, Fiff and Foff. We are having a party here tonight and Her Majesty would, I know, be delighted to meet you. Her Majesty is at the moment taking her Royal Rest, but I have the honor to be Her Majesty's Chamberlain and I know what Her Majesty's wishes would be in this matter."

Every time he said "Her Majesty," both he and the two other fairies turned round, just as one does in "family coach."

The Fairies' Party

Hari and Bolo confessed to one another afterwards that they wondered whether they ought to do it too, but thought it best to remain quite quiet in a respectful attitude.

"The party will start at ten o'clock tonight," said the Chamberlain. "Her Majesty has decided to make it a Scout party. But I dare say you may not know what that means."

"I'm afraid we don't," said Hari, for this was before the time of Boy and Girl Scouts.

"It is of no consequence," said the Chamberlain. "You will be welcome in any case. I will now bid you adieu," and he vanished as suddenly as he had appeared.

I need hardly tell you that Hari and Bolo were delighted at the idea of the party. They found an empty barn not very far away and spent quite a long time making themselves look as nice as possible.

Hari gave Bolo's woolen coat a thorough brushing so that it shone like his own silken one, and Bolo gave Hari most careful advice as to the arrangement of his sash.

When they arrived at the glen they were received with the utmost graciousness by the Queen herself, and were provided with charming partners to dance with, and given splendid places for the entertainment that followed the dancing.

It was a Fairy Scout performance.

There was a wing drill display, also trick flying, dancing and jumping.

The Chamberlain explained everything to the two visitors.

The whole thing was the Queen's idea, he said. She wanted her subjects to be quick and useful and ready for anything that turned up.

The Queen's Gift

"It's done us all a lot of good," said the Chamberlain; "we were growing a little slack. Fairies were getting quite a bad name and the Queen thought of this to pull us up. We're all scouts now. It's great fun. Some day, when she can find a suitable person to start it, the Queen's going to make him a present of the idea for human beings. But it's not easy to find the right person."

After the entertainment came supper, and after supper the Queen made a little speech.

"You may remember," she said, "that the other day I said I would like all my dear scout subjects to do one good deed a day. I thought I should like tonight to give a little gift to everyone of you who had remembered to do this. The gifts will take the form of pink rosettes to be worn on the left shoulder. I should be glad if each one of you who has done a good deed today will hold up one hand."

A great many hands were held up, and as the fortunate ones went up for their rosettes the Chamberlain said out loud what each had done.

"Gave a drop of water to a thirsty flower"—"Guided a mole across the road"—"Turned a beetle over that had got on its back"—"Got a fly out of a spider's web"—"Showed a stray kitten the way home," these were some of the good deeds related.

At last all the fairies who had held up their hands had received their rosettes.

Here Comes the Rabbit

There were two left.

"There must be two more good-deeders," whispered a fairy to Hari. "The Queen always knows."

At that moment the Queen spoke again.

"I'm sure our two visitors can claim these two rosettes," she said, holding them up. "Bolo and Hari, have you not each done a good deed today? What about helping my little friends here?"

Bolo gave Hari a push, and Hari stood up feeling very embarrassed.

"That's only one deed between the two of us, Your Majesty," he said.

"I think," said the Queen. "Indeed I am sure you did another good deed."

There was a moment's silence, then suddenly a little rabbit ran out onto the open space before the Queen.

"Your Majesty," said the rabbit in a soft, trembling voice, "I can bear witness to another good deed. This morning these two gentlemen saved my life by releasing me from a snare."

You should have heard the applause.

So Hari and Bolo got their pink rosettes for doing their kind deeds, and very pleased they were with them.

The Chamberlain explained that so long as they wore them it would mean that any fairy whom they met at any time or in any place would always help them in every possible way. Which was very nice for them, wasn't it?

They slept that night in the glen, as the party went on till very late.

They had blankets of thistledown, which are the very softest blankets in the world. But it's no good asking for them in the shops, for they cannot be bought.

The next morning they started off again with many farewells and many good wishes, each of them wearing, of course, his pink rosette.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Your Majesty," Said the Rabbit, "I Can Bear Witness to Another Good Deed"

Rama Lived in Siam

RAMA was a stocky olive-skinned little Siamese boy, with jet black hair and slanting black eyes, who lived in Bangkok, the capital of Siam, that distant country in the Far East known as Muang Thai—"The Kingdom of the Free."

Bangkok, the Venice of Indo-China stretched out for miles on both sides of the Menam River, a veritable city of canals with queer looking houses floating upon the water, so that each canal was exactly like a long street.

Rama lived in a one-story house of bamboo built upon a raft, mounted and fastened to piles so that the house rose and fell with the river tide. The grass-thatched roof was shaped like the letter "M"—in two peaks. There was a small verenda with a landing stage off the river where Rama played with his sisters and brothers. On the veranda the family ate their meals took their baths, and sat about quietly, after the day's work.

A Brick for a Pillow

Inside the house there were two rooms. There were no chairs and at night Rama slept on the floor with a wooden brick for a pillow. Rama's mother cooked with charcoal, in a box half filled with ashes which served her as a stove. There was no chimney in the house, only a few holes which served as windows, through which the coal gas escaped.

Rama's father was a rice farmer. Every year when the Menam River overflowed, during the rainy season, he sowed the rice seeds, thickly, in the abundantly watered patches of ground. Soon the seeds sprouted. Rama's father then pulled the young sprouts and bound them into bundles.

Rama, his mother and his brothers and sisters helped to replant the rice in long straight rows in the muddy flooded fields. They pushed the young roots firmly down into the ground, already plowed by the water buffaloes. At harvest time Rama helped guide the narrow canoe through the fields while the whole family cut off the rice heads and dropped them into baskets, to be laid away to be husked.

A Sarong

Bangkok was so hot and moist that Rama wore little clothing. A long piece of thin cotton fastened about his hips, pulled up through his legs and knotted at the waist, was amply covering. This was a "sarong."

Rama could swim like a duck, and he was very skillful in handling the long, narrow river boats. He liked to paddle down to the far banks near the pagoda of the Wat Chang. The "wat" was a walled enclosure, that contained school buildings and temples. Rama liked to watch the sunlight shine upon the gorgeous buildings, with their gold-plated spires and the doors inlaid with mother of pearl. Best of all he liked to dive and swim in the river.

Rama's mother cooked only two meals a day, one in the early morning when it was still cool, and one in the evening after the extreme heat of the day was over. Sometimes there was freshly caught fish which Rama's mother saved until it was old, and then pickled with peppers. Rama thought this a delicious dish, and was proud whenever he caught a fish.

Sometimes there was a special sauce for the favorite dish of boiled rice. This sauce which Rama called "namphrik" was made of onions and prawns and shrimps, mixed with red peppers and garlic and lemon. Rama's mother always had a variety of food to serve her family as coconuts and fruit grew plentifully as did bamboo shoots.

Splendid Palaces

Rama was very happy in his beautiful country. Often his father played a stringed musical instrument, which Rama loved to hear. He played entirely by ear as there was no written music in Siam. On other occasions, seated on the veranda he woud tell Rama of the great forests in the northern part of Siam where the teakwood trees grow and where the elephants pushed and hauled the great logs to the river.

He told too of his visit to the palaces of the recent king, of the walls frescoed with gold and the ceiling of multi-colored glass that looked like a thousand jewels when the light shone upon it.

Rama loved to hear these tales and was proud of his countrymen. Best of all he liked to go up and down the River Menam in his boat propelling it as skillfully as any Venetian gondolier.

Often he amused himself flying his kite or playing "raga-raga" a game something akin to football. Rama was so happy in Bangkok that he never had time to feel sorry for the children who lived in other parts of the world and could not be as gay or as free as he.

Book Week, November 17 to 23

BOOK WEEK is a good time to think about starting a library of one's own on a special subject. One of the most delightful and interesting topics to build a collection of books around is International Friendship.

The world becomes a much bigger and more varied place to us when we know something of the lives, manners, customs, games and enjoyments of people in lands other than our own.

Things that seem queer to us when we meet children or grown-ups from a foreign land without knowing anything about their country or the conditions under which they live, are quite easily understood if we have already gained a knowledge of their homes, their friends and their customs by reading books about them. Besides, descriptions of customs and manners very much unlike our own and of distant places that are strange to us are often very interesting in themselves and it is lots of fun to read about them.

As many children may like to start International Friendship Bookshelves of their own, the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, in Boston, has prepared a book list for us of life in foreign countries, in picture and story, for boys and girls up to 10 years of age. The titles are arranged in chronological order of age appeal. Here it is:

Pelle's New Suit, by Elsa Beskow, is a picture story book, beautifully illustrated by the author, about a little boy in Sweden who helps to care for the sheep that later gives the wool for his clothes. Published by Harper Brothers. $1.50.

Children of the Northlights, by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, is a charming story of children in Lapland, with beautiful lithographed pictures by the authors. It was reviewed on this page on Sept. 30, 1935. Published by the Viking Press. $2.

Taro and Hana in Japan, by Etsu Sugimoto, is an entertaining story of the lives of children in that land. The author is a native of Japan whose childhood was steeped in centuries of family history but who was later converted to Christianity. Published by Frederick A. Stokes. $1.

Little Pear, by Elinor Frances Lattimore, is a delightful tale of a Chinese boy with eyes "like black apple seeds" and one pigtail, that stuck up on the top of his head, tied with colored string. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Company. $2.

A Day on Skates, by Hilda van Stockum, with refreshingly vivid illustrations by the author, tells the story of a day in the life of the twins, Evert and Afke, and their school friends in Holland. It was reviewed on this page on Feb. 25, 1935. Published by Harper and Bros. $2.50.

Hay Village Children, by Virginia Olcott, tells of the doings and experiences of children in a village in Germany. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

Jamaica Johnny, by Berta and Elmer Hader, is a beautifully illustrated West Indian story about a little black boy who lives in Jamaica. It will be reviewed on this page next Monday. Published by the Macmillan Company. $2.

Sidsel Longskirt and Solve Suntrap, by Hans Aanrud, delightfully illustrated in colors and black and white by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, tells the stories of Sidsel, a little goatherd in the mountains of Norway, and Solve, a boy who also worked on a Norwegian farm. It was reviewed on this page on Sept. 30, 1935. Published by the John C. Winston Company. $2.

Little Tonino, by Helen Hill and Violet Maxwell, is a charming story of a little boy who lived in Provence, France, and his efforts to keep his donkey. Published by the Macmillan Company. $1.75.

The Spanish Twins, by Lucy Perkins Fitch, is a delightful story of children in Spain. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

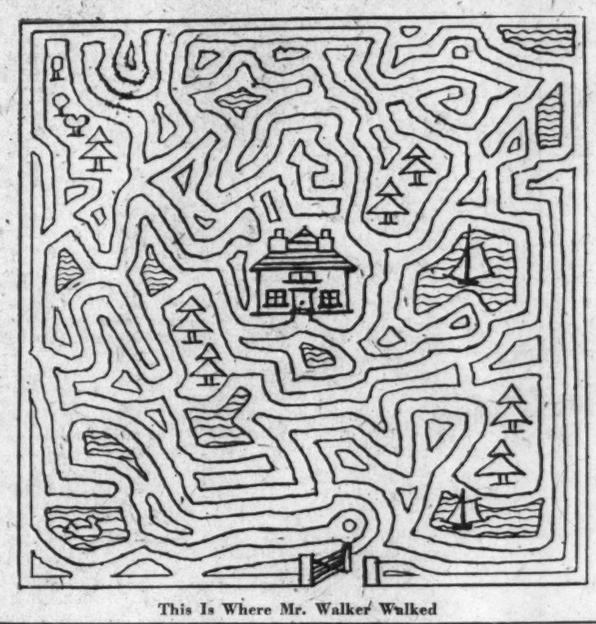
Children of the Mountain Eagle, by Elizabeth C. Miller, gives an intimate picture of the home life of two children high up in the mountain passes of Albania. These children, Bor and Marsh, work, play and sing and learn to serve their country. Published by Doubleday Doran and Company. $2.

The Good Master, by Kate Seredy, is a charming story of two children on a ranch on the plains of Hungary. It was reviewed on this page on Oct. 28, 1935.

E. C.

Mr. Walker's Walk

ONCE upon a time there was an energetic gentleman called Mr. Walker who built himself a house in the middle of a large plot of land. He was so fond of walking that he covered the land with scriggly paths. When his friends came to visit him they found it quite difficult to reach the front door. Of course if they had wanted to they could have cut across the grass, but that wouldn't have been any fun. See if you can find your way from the gate to the house by keeping to Mr. Walker's walks.



This Is Where Mr. Walker Walked

READING for FUN

Book-Week Poster Designed by Richard Floethe

A Wonder House

My bookcase is a wonder house
Where kings and queens and fairies dwell.
Perhaps when I am sound asleep
They stay awake and secrets tell.

Since books are friends I love the best—
I would not care to stay at all
In ANY house—not even ours—
Without my books around the wall.

EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

Abbie Jo's Busy Pocket

"OH DEAR!" cried Abbie Jo, "I've torn a hole right in the front of my new dress!" Grandma Brown sat by the window sewing.

"Never mind," said she. She was like all other grandmas. She wanted to help right away. "Never mind, I'll just make a little pocket and sew it over the place. Then the hole will not show." Abbie Jo ran to give Grandma Brown a kiss.

"You think of such very nice things, Grandma, dear," Abbie Jo said. Still, she wondered if the new dress would ever seem quite so nice to her again. A pocket in an apron was all right, of course, but a pocket in a new dress—oh dear! But, there was no better way to cover the hole, so Abbie Jo took off her dress and laid it in Grandma's lap.

Almost by the time Abbie Jo could run up stairs and change her shoes, Grandma had the pocket cut and sewed into place. It was a dear little pocket, too, with a point at the bottom and a gay button to make it pretty.

"Oh, thank you, Grandma!" Abbie Jo cried when she saw it. "Now I can wear my dress when I take your note to Aunt Mary." Aunt Mary lived up on the hill above Abbie Jo's house. She seldom went out and was glad to have visitors.

"Why, yes," said Grandma, "and the envelope will just fit."

Abbie Jo put the letter into the new pocket. It slipped in as though Grandma had made the pocket just for it. Then she skipped up the hill to Aunt Mary's. Aunt Mary was very pleased to see her.

"Wait a minute," she called as Abbie Jo turned to go. She reached across to her table by the window and dropped three candies into Abbie Jo's pocket, a pink one, a green one and a white one.

"Oh, thank you, Aunt Mary," said Abbie Jo. On the way down the hill, Abbie Jo stopped at the store for a spool of thread for Grandma.

"Hello, Abbie Jo," said the Store Man; "I am glad to see you. I am alone in the store and Mrs. Grey wants some sugar. Would you take it to her for me?" Mrs. Grey lived right next door to Abbie Jo. Mr. Store Man was wrapping up a bag of sugar and a box of beans.

"Why, yes, Mr. Store Man," said Abbie Jo, but —" Abbie Jo stood quite still to think.

"I know," said Mr. Store Man; "you are wondering how you can carry a bag, a box and a paper package. I'll show you."

He walked over to Abbie Jo and slipped the little package of thread into her pocket.

"Of course," said Abbie Jo, laughing happily as she took the other things. Soon she was on her way home, bag, box, thread and all.

"Oh, thank you so much, Abbie Jo," Mrs. Grey said when Abbie Jo gave her the store things, "and here is something for you."

Mrs. Grey had been sewing, too. She gave Abbie Jo some bright pieces of silk for a doll's dress.

"How pretty!" Abbie Jo said, looking very pleased. "Thank you, Mrs. Grey." As Abbie Jo went out of the gate and started home she was still smiling. Grandma Brown would show her how to make a fine doll's dress out of the silk. She ran up the steps to show it to her.

"Did you bring my thread?" Grandma asked; "we will need it for the new dress." Abbie Jo reached into her pocket and drew out the little paper.

But, instead of one paper, there were two. In the second one were wrapped three chocolate candies. On the paper a line was written in pencil:

"For a little girl who is glad to help others."

"From Mr. Store Man," said Abbie Jo happily.

"And how did you like the pocket?" asked Grandma. Abbie Jo laughed.

"I don't know how I ever got along without it," she said. "It has been busy all the time since you put it there."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"For a little girl who is glad to help others."

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

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A Weighty Matter

ROAD-MENDING in Tangier is, quite literally, a weighty matter. East or west, road-mending is accepted as on occupation for workmen to discuss, to consider well, but not to hurry over. Watching from my balcony, I came to the conclusion that the methods employed offered no exception to the general rule; they were leisurely and conversational.

It was difficult to see why the particular portion of highway opposite the villa had been selected, as it did not appear to require attention nearly so much as many other parts. Be that as it may, it was that which the four Moorish workmen had chosen for their field of operations. The first detachment arrived quite early; two oldish men, each in the usual brown burnoose which they leisurely cast aside, appearing subsequently in white turbans, and for the rest clad in a subdued sand color. One had a sleeveless waistcoat of royal blue; and the other was garnished as to legs and feet in putties and army boots, which were, no doubt, admired and envied by his companions. Of the remaining two, one, a thin, tall young man, wore his fez at a jaunty angle. His baggy pantaloons in a shade of faded blue had liberal insertions of rose pink, though whether for ornament or for purposes of repair I was unable to decide. In any case, the pink insertions were introduced with some taste and originality, and gave the trousers a distinct "cachet" of their own. The last of the four was a small man, crowned with a yellow turban negligently twisted, which gave him a somewhat reckless appearance. Otherwise, he wore the popular sand color.

* * *

DURING THE FORENOON they picked up several yards of the roadway, and laid the larger stones by the roadside. At frequent intervals, their friends passed by and paused for a little conversation and to listen to the latest news from market or dock. During the afternoon, they relaid the stones they had temporarily cast aside upon the place they had so carefully picked up, and in a moment of exceptional energy fetched two barrow loads of sand from a spot about a hundred yards farther on. This they sprinkled carefully upon the stones. Then, with hammers, they commenced to arrange the stones more precisely. This was where individual skill and taste came in. One man at a time would contemplate them, selecting a stone which, in his opinion, did not fit into the pattern and carefully breaking it to the required size. The four took it in turns to do this during the latter half of the afternoon, one breaking a stone, while the remaining three talked. They were doing their job with exquisite finish, but it was bound to take time. One must not hurry.

* * *

TOWARD FIVE O'CLOCK, a friend arrived in a farm cart and pulled up. He wore an enormous straw hat over his fez; in other respects, he was faithful to the fashionable sand color. But, if dull in point of raiment, what a brilliant raconteur! The scene below my balcony became instantly one of extreme animation. No one attempted any longer to hammer. The gentleman in the cart was enthralling in his sense of the dramatic. Although I had no word of Arabic, I became certain that he was telling the story of his dangerous journey—perhaps from Cape Spartel to Tangier, with hair-raising experiences en route. First his right arm waved and pointed. Then, with a turn of the wrist, the upward twist of the fingers, one saw the brigand taking aim at him! He put himself in an attitude of defense, his hands protected him, he feared for his life, he supplicated, cast his immense hat into the bottom of the cart, rose, shouted, and waved the other arm in the direction of Tangier. Would he ever get there safely? We all hung upon his words! The young man in the pink and blue trousers dropped his hammer in the agitation of the moment; we were breathless with suspense. The small man's yellow turban became even more violently disarranged. The raconteur's voice rose in a last triumphant cadence, and we all breathed again. Evidently the brigands had been put to flight by this bold traveler; for he had, in spite of his many perils, arrived thus far in safety. But what courage! How the road-menders crowded round him! They could hardly let him go. They all gesticulated, all talked at once; until at last he tore himself away and they, having discussed the adventure at some considerable length among themselves, in turn broke a few more stones. Then they went home.

* * *

THE NEXT MORNING they returned with some more sand and a heavy square weight, which together they raised aloft and then dropped heavily upon their special piece of road. This went on until they considered the surface sufficiently flat. It was a simple and primitive method, but wonderfully effective. So they finished the job.

Alas! An hour later there was a terrific thunder-storm, and the rain fell in torrents. When, at last, I was able to go out, I found that all the sand had been completely washed away, leaving the stones fitted together with masterly precision in a neat mosaic. I told myself that my four friends would come back the next day, fetch more sand, and do some more weight dropping and talking. I hoped, very much, that the traveler, too, would return to tell of his adventures.

F. M. R.

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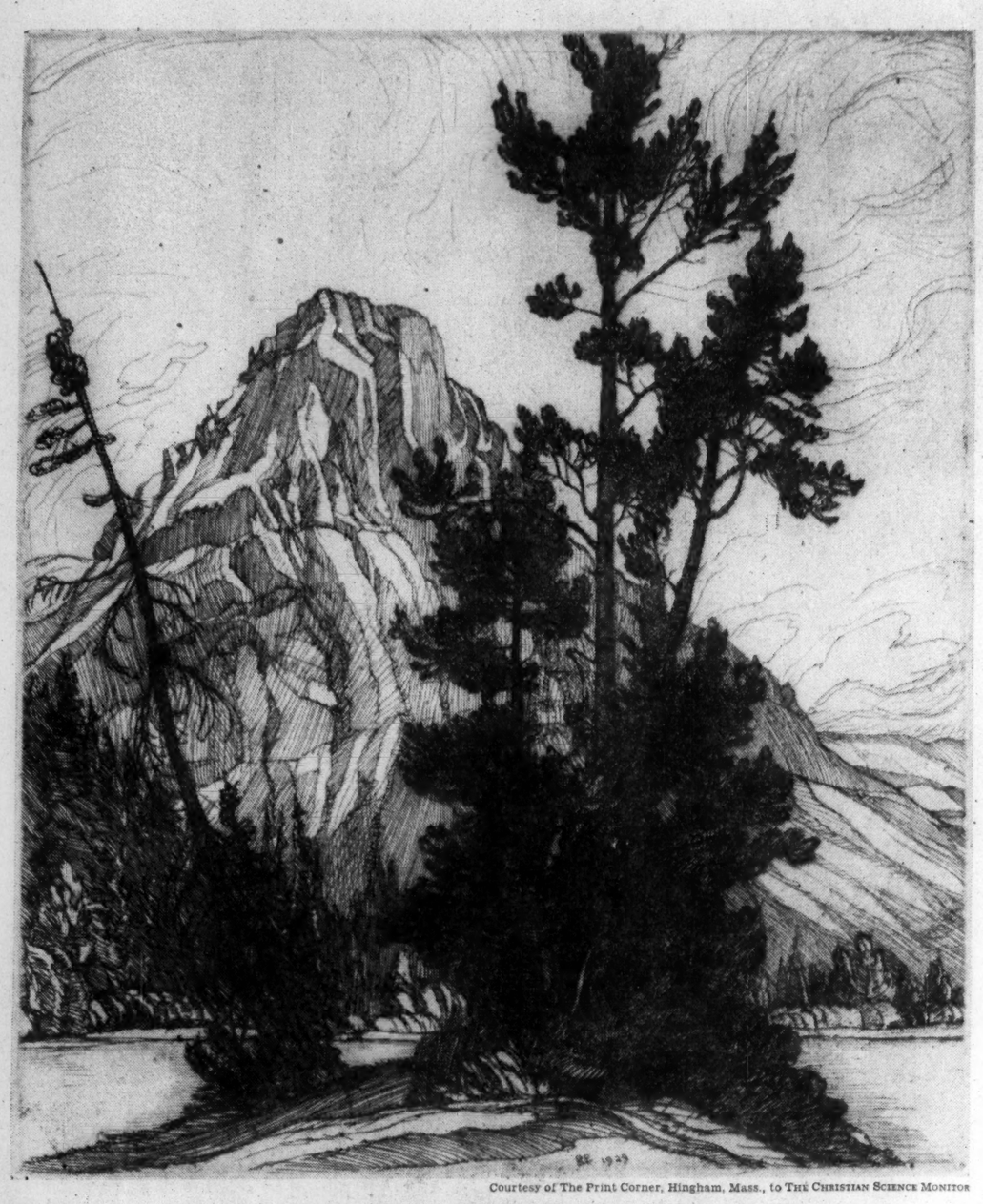

Courtesy of The Print Corner, Hingham, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN GLACIER PARK: *A Dry Point by Roi Partridge*

ROI PARTRIDGE has made brilliant use of dry point to give emphasis to the fir trees in the foreground of this etching. These trees supply the darkest note and the most sharply defined silhouette in the composition. This emphasis upon a foreward plane helps give an effect of distance to the great peak in the background. Only artists know how difficult it is, at times, to make the background stay back. There must always be a strong command of values when a picture, done on a two-dimensional surface, is thus made to take on the appearance of depth. Mr. Partridge's choice of two contrasting planes—the dark foreground plane, set off against the light-and-dark background—exemplifies his picture-making authority. He has obtained in this plate a rich effect through apparently simple means. Yet that simplicity is the residue of much selection on his part, leaving us aware of but three vertical planes—trees, mountain and sky—upon first examining the picture. As we study it further, we notice that there is a middle distance value in the mass of trees seen across the lake. The lights and darks here make a darker mass than the mountain and a lighter mass than the foreground clump of trees. This middle-distance value performs a service as a transition. In music we might speak of it as a modulation between the somber notes of the introduction (the foreground trees) and the varied treatment of the main theme of the composition (the mountain). Running off from the right shoulder of the mountain is another transitional value, a ridge that carries still deeper into space under the soaring clouds. Mr. Partridge makes use of every pictorial element for compositional ends. He opposes to the lines of down-pressing weight—in the mountain—the free, upswinging lines of the clouds, and so emphasizes the character of each of these components.

At the Turn of the Century

IT WAS quite the proper thing in 1901, at the turn of the century, for academic persons to try to make a just assessment of the wonderful progress in the century just closed, and there was much insistence on the part of newspapers and magazines that this should be done. It then seemed scarcely possible that another thirty years could be so fruitful in change as had been the last thirty years, representing quite accurately the last half of the reign of Queen Victoria. That was truly a Victorian age drawn to a close with the end of the century. Young people may underestimate the influence of England upon life in America, particularly in its eastern portion. We were just beginning to develop authors, painters, sculptors, and even engineers. When I was a small boy my colored picture-books were printed in England. It was hard for me to understand why the locomotives looked so strange with the engineer and the fireman standing behind the boiler unprotected by a cab. . . .

My little velvet suit came from England, and I was very glad when I outgrew both mine and my brother's. Our parents still thought in terms of Thackeray and Dickens, of Tennyson, Wordsworth, and Scott. It was customary to strew over the parlor tables all the miscellaneous bric-à-brac which the household possessed. "Whatnots" stood in convenient corners covered with products of the English porcelain factories and with decanters that were never used. Magazines, it is true, had become much more highly developed in America than in England. *Harper's Monthly Magazine* had been published continuously since 1850. . . . The Prince Consort Albert figured in America, as in England, as a model husband as well as a thoroughly useful prince.

In the seventies it was the ambition of the well-dressed woman to wear a cashmere shawl when she went to church. They came *via* England, and I remember well how carefully such a shawl must be packed away during weekdays. There was a period about 1870 when men went about wrapped in long capes, which blew in the wind and covered the arms so as to make the wearer more or less a prisoner of his garb. How my brother and I did dislike the small editions of these capes which we had to wear, gifts, probably, from someone who had brought them from England. With them we wore under protest one of those little Scotch caps with its floating ribbon. There was, of course, a flare-up of French influence during the reign of Louis Napoleon and the handsome Eugénie, but it did not seriously lessen the influence of England. Toys and games also came from England, and there were always strange pictures of a robin redbreast hopping about in a light snow, and having no resemblance to our American robin. Even steel rails for the trunk-lines were imported from Britain as late as my college days. . . .

The comforts of life were greatly influenced by American discoveries and inventions. Thus, kerosene oil began to be used for illumination only a little before the beginning of the period of which I am speaking. Big fortunes were made in its exploitation. Hard coal began to be sent up into New England from Pennsylvania, and this tended to eliminate the building of big woodsheds connected at the rear of houses in the country. Gas began to be introduced into the larger towns, sometimes being piped through long wooden logs with much consequent waste and often serious damage or death to the shade trees along the sidewalks. Hot-air furnaces and bathrooms began to be installed even in country houses. Our house was thus equipped in 1875, but this was an exception. There was no very great improvement in the highways until the advent of the automobile. In the North country it was always desired that there should be an early fall of snow in order that there should be "good traveling." The mud season about the time of town meeting, or at the end of March, was very trying on horses and drivers.

Horseless carriages began in a few years to make a hesitating and dubious appearance on the highways. At the end of the first decade of this century they were quite numerous and quite dependable. But in the early days it might well be necessary for a motorist to take out the manifold and heat it on someone's kitchen stove in order to revive the carburetor. If no kitchen fire was available, a small one could be built with paper and sticks on the roadside.—EDWIN BRANT FROST, in "An Astronomer's Life." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Dropping Our Burdens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I drop my burden at His feet,
And bear a song away."

WHAT does our burden consist of but self-will, self-love, and human delusion? Christian Science teaches us to exchange the finite, discordant concept of mortal mind for the perfect idea of being, which expresses the nature of God. On page 269 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." When it is learned that our burden is wholly mental—and this burden includes all manner of discord, sickness, and sin—it will then be seen that the burden exists only in our own false concept, and that by a correction or spiritualization of thought we may eliminate the false sense of imperfection.

In Christian Science we find that God, divine Mind, is the only creator, and that His creation, including man, is spiritual and harmonious. In God's government—and He really governs all in the one spiritual creation—there is no confusion or misdirection. His law obeyed brings out whatever is right and good in human affairs. What God knows and does, is eternally true, and "nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it" (Eccl. 3:14). Immortal man uninterruptedly abides in this divinely controlled universe and under this constant spiritual law of good.

Is it not plain that our burdens spring from the belief that we are material and mortal? Consequently, when we are convinced that we are not physical, as the material senses would have us believe, but wholly spiritual, what happens to our burdens? They melt away with the false material belief about man, and in the measure of our spirituality we experience the reign of peace and harmony. Mrs. Eddy avers, "Truth destroys mortality, and brings to light immortality" (Science and Health, p. 72). Falsity and mortality are allied to each other, and Truth is the basis of immortality. The truth about man, about ourselves, can be gained only from the spiritual side, for reality is forever included in spirituality.

What a joy it is to waken in the morning unburdened; to attend to daily affairs without care or worry; and to fall asleep at night without despondency! These experiences are within reach of all of us, for Christian Science imparts the ability to overcome all that would claim to interrupt our peace and serenity. The realization that ability, power, vision, faith—all needed qualities—are of God, and are always available to man, imparts the true idea of dominion over the earth.

Christian Science makes it plain that through spiritual thinking we are equipped with the ability to overcome everything detrimental to our spiritual growth and well-being. God's law is always in man's favor; He has placed no curse on His son. Divine Love is humanity's protector, guide, and shield, and the consciousness of Love, which is the real man's only consciousness, removes from human thought the sense of error. Mrs. Eddy says, "Love makes all burdens light, it giveth a peace that passeth understanding, and with 'signs following'" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 133).

Since our burdens are mental, only reason can lighten and eradicate them, and reason must be grounded on spiritual understanding, or a spiritual knowledge of real being. As reason is inspired by revelation through Christian Science it becomes a potent factor in alleviating human sorrow, distress, sickness, and sin. Revelation shows the allness of good and the nothingness of error; and Christian Science demands that our thoughts accord with these facts and be filled with goodness and spirituality. By persistent effort erroneous material suggestions can be uprooted in individual human consciousness and supplanted by spiritual ideas. Our false beliefs of life and selfhood constitute our burdens, and these burdens drop away as we gain the spiritual facts of Life and Love.

God's work is complete and perfect; but there is work to be done by the Christian Scientist in order that he may experience the goodness and government of divine Principle. The truths of Christian Science must be faithfully applied and steadfastly adhered to in order that one may pass through the open gates of harmony and heaven. War must be waged on material sense testimony, which is the foundation of the mythical reversal of spiritual creation. God's work can never be altered, reversed, or destroyed, since it is immutable and eternal. Inasmuch as Spirit is All, the only logical conclusion, despite sense testimony, is that there is no matter. Christian Scientists must diligently maintain this position in order to overcome the burdens falsely imposed by so-called physical sense.

Christian Science shows that sin, sickness, and misery are without creator, cause, or fact. It thus reveals the all-inclusiveness of purity, health, and harmony. Is it man that is sick, or is it just the false concept of man that is ailing? If it is only the false concept of man that is ill, why should we doctor it? Why not change it? Exchange the material concept for the spiritual ideal of man and there will be nothing left to sin or suffer. The Bible teaches that man is not flesh and bones, but rather is he the image of God, or as Paul expresses it, "the temple of God" (I Cor. 3:16). So then we are not material, burdened, unhappy; we really are spiritual, free, joyous, and gloriously real.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

DESECHANDO NUESTRAS CARGAS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"Dejo mi carga a tus pies
Y me voy con una canción."

¿EN QUE consisten nuestras cargas sino en la obstinación, el egoísmo y las ilusiones humanas? La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a substituir los conceptos limitados y discordantes de la mente mortal con la idea perfecta del ser, que expresa la naturaleza de Dios. En la página 269 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "La metafísica resuelve las cosas en pensamientos, y reemplaza los objetos de los sentidos por las ideas del Alma." Cuando se aprenda que nuestras cargas son enteramente mentales—y que estas cargas incluyen toda clase de discordia, enfermedad y pecado—se comprenderá que no existen más que en nuestro propio concepto erróneo, y que por medio de una corrección o espiritualización de nuestro pensamiento, podemos eliminar este concepto erróneo de la imperfección.

En la Ciencia Cristiana encontramos que Dios, la Mente divina, es el único creador, y que su creación, incluso el hombre, es espiritual y armoniosa. En el gobierno de Dios—y El realmente gobierna todo en aquella única creación espiritual—no hay confusión ni mala dirección. La obediencia a Su ley produce todo lo que sea correcto y bueno en los asuntos de los hombres. Lo que Dios sabe o hace es eternamente verdadero, y "nada se le puede añadir, ni nada se le puede quitar" (Eclesiastés 3:14). El hombre inmortal permanece sin interrupción en este universo gobernado por Dios y bajo esta constante ley espiritual del bien.

¿No es evidente, pues, que nuestras cargas proceden de la creencia de que somos materiales y mortales? Por consiguiente, si llegamos a convencernos de que no somos físicos, tal como los sentidos corporales nos quieren hacer creer, sino enteramente espirituales,—¿qué pasa a nuestras cargas? Se desvanecen, juntamente con la errónea creencia material acerca del hombre; y a proporción de nuestra espiritualidad, experimentamos el reino de la paz y de la armonía. Mary Baker Eddy declara: "La Verdad destruye la mortalidad, y revela la inmortalidad" (CIENCIA Y SALUD, p. 72). La falsedad y la mortalidad son aliadas; y la Verdad es la base de la inmortalidad. La verdad acerca del hombre, acerca de nosotros mismos, se puede ganar del lado espiritual, porque la realidad está para siempre incluída en la espiritualidad.

¡Qué alegría es despertarse por la mañana sin pesadumbres; atender a los quehaceres diarios sin preocupaciones, y acostarse por la noche sin desalientos! Estas experiencias están al alcance de todos nosotros, porque la Ciencia Cristiana nos imparte la capacidad para vencer todo lo que pretenda interrumpir esta paz y serenidad. La comprensión de que la habilidad, el poder, la perspicacia, la fe—todas ellas cualidades bien necesarias—proceden de Dios y están siempre al alcance del hombre, nos da la idea verdadera de dominio sobre la tierra.

La Ciencia Cristiana nos explica como una manera de pensar espiritualizada nos provee de la capacidad para vencer todo lo que obstruya nuestro progreso espiritual y nuestro bienestar. La ley de Dios está siempre de la parte del hombre, bendiciéndole; Dios no tiene condenación para Su hijo. El Amor divino es el protector, el guía y el amparo de la humanidad; y el conocimiento del Amor, que es el único conocimiento verdadero del hombre, borra el concepto del error del pensamiento humano. Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 133 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "El Amor divino alivia todas las cargas, da una paz que sobrepuja todo entendimiento y 'las señales . . . le acompañan'."

Puesto que nuestras cargas son mentales, sólo la razón puede aliviarlas y eliminarlas, pero la razón tiene que fundarse en el entendimiento espiritual, o sea en un conocimiento espiritual de la existencia verdadera. A medida que la razón se inspira por la revelación, tal como la imparte la Ciencia Cristiana, llega a ser un elemento importante en la mitigación de la pena, la miseria, la enfermedad y el pecado de la humanidad. La revelación enseña la infinitud del bien y la consiguiente nulidad del error; y la Ciencia Cristiana requiere que nuestros pensamientos estén de acuerdo con estos hechos, y llenos de bondad y espiritualidad. Por medio de un esfuerzo persistente, las erróneas sugestiones materialec pueden desarraigarse de la conciencia humana individual. Nuestras creencias equivocadas acerca de la vida y la individualidad constituyen nuestras cargas, y estas cargas se desvanecerán a medida que comprendamos las verdades espirituales acerca de la Vida y el Amor.

La obra de Dios es completa y perfecta; pero hace falta que los Científicos Cristianos hagan algo, antes de que puedan gozar de la bondad y del gobierno del Principio divino. Las verdades de la Ciencia Cristiana tienen que aplicarse y uno tiene que adherirse a ellas constantemente, si ha de habilitarse para pasar por la puerta abierta de la armonía y del cielo. Hay que luchar contra el testimonio de los sentidos materiales, que es la base de la inversión mítica de la creación espiritual. La obra de Dios no puede alterarse, invertirse o destruirse jamás, puesto que es inmutable y eterna. Dado que el Espíritu es Todo, la única conclusión lógica es que, a pesar del testimonio de los sentidos, no hay materia. Los Científicos Cristianos tienen que mantener esta posición, para librarse de las cargas que falsamente les imponen lo que llamamos sentidos corporales.

La Ciencia Cristiana demuestra que el pecado, la enfermedad y la miseria no tienen ni creador, ni causa, ni realidad. De esta manera revela que la pureza, la salud y la armonía son las únicas realidades siempre presentes. ¿Es el hombre quien está enfermo, o es lo que sufre solamente el concepto equivocado de lo que es el hombre? Si es sólo el concepto equivocado del hombre lo que se enferma,—¿por qué hemos de medicinarlo? ¿Por qué no lo cambiamos? Reemplacemos el concepto material por el ideal espiritual del hombre, y no queda nada que pueda pecar o sufrir. La Biblia enseña que el hombre no es carne y hueso sino más bien la imagen de Dios, o, como San Pablo lo pone, "templo de Dios" (I Cor. 3, 16). Así que no somos materiales, agobiados, infelices; somos verdaderamente espirituales, libres, gozosos y una realidad gloriosa.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Northern Lights

(Playing on Cloud-Mountains)

A COLD light chills a colder snow
On mountains half across the sky,
Where winds from outer planets blow,
Bleak and immeasurably high;
That glory, tattered as a flag,
Whips up and down the ghostly range,
Flashing along from cliff to crag
A ragged splendor, quick and strange;

The streamers droop—an icy glare
Splits one long crevice like an arc,
And from that saw-toothed prism there,
New swords come flashing through the dark.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Specialties Make the Biggest Gains in Stock Market Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Tone of Market Is Uneven And Trading Active

By Forrest Price

The market was sort of a zigzag affair.

Most of the leaders probably were on the upside.

Many new peak prices for four years or longer were made.

Volume was heavy.

About 3,300,000 shares changed hands.

Profit-taking appeared in some of the issues which have recorded the biggest advances recently.

There was a good deal of talk about the trade treaty between the United States and Canada but it did not seem to very much affect the market one way or the other.

The biggest gainers today were among the specialties.

Coca Cola made another spectacular advance by a jump of 6 points.

And there were numerous gainers of 2 to more than 3 points.

These included Budd preferred, Columbia Carbon, Sears Roebuck, Timken, Twin City preferred, Worthington Pump A, Allied Chemical, American Car & Foundry common and preferred, American Woolen preferred, Baldwin preferred, American Locomotive, Ludlum Steel preferred, General Steel Castings preferred and Peoples Gas.

On the losing side with declines of 2 points or so were Pennick & Ford, Westinghouse preferred, Beech-Nut Packing, Corn Products and Connecticut Railway.

In the bond department, corporate loans generally made a good showing. Southern Railway 6½s and 4s each rose more than a point. Other carrier bonds also were up. There was light trading in U. S. Governments. The tone was steady to firm. Most foreign loans, except the Italians, were in demand at slightly higher prices.

In the commodities markets there was nothing of significant price importance. Wheat developed firmness in the late trading at Chicago. Cotton was irregular.

Apparently buying of the railroad issues has been more of a speculative than an investment character. Few of the railroad companies of the United States are out of the red. Many are in financial distress.

Before the carriers will be able to make long-deferred equipment purchases and put roadbeds in order, many will be compelled to cut deeply into expenditures.

President Edward E. Loomis, of the Lehigh Railroad, is quoted as saying the railroads will be forced to the most drastic economies because of the additional expense which will be incurred under the various security laws.

Of course, the plight of the railroads cannot continue forever. The time will come when they will be enabled to render much-needed service and with adequate recompense. When that time comes nobody knows. But it is sure to come.

Meantime many holders of rail securities may have to wait a long time before dividends are paid.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; profit-taking halts advance.

Bonds: Steady; low-priced rails in fresh demand.

Curb: Mixed; Canadian issues in broad demand.

Foreign Exchanges: Higher; gold currencies improve.

Cotton: Lower; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Higher; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Uneven; tariff pact ignored.

Corn: Firm; continued unfavorable weather.

Cattle: Choice kinds fully steady.

Hogs: Mostly steady; top $9.70.

Foreign

London — A cheerful tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange today due to the election results and better Wall Street news. Investors supported industrials, giltedged securities and transatlantic issues while continental and South African traders purchased gold shares. Profit-taking in the afternoon caused some recessions. The market closed irregular. Argentine rails advanced one half to one point.

Paris—Prices were generally firm on the Bourse today, Rentes advancing after a lower opening. Bank and industrial shares were resistant while international issues moved irregularly. The closing tone was irregular.

Berlin—Trading was dull on the Boerse today with selling predominating throughout the day.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.95¾	.97¼	.95¾	.96⅞	+½
May	.96⅜	.97¼	.95⅞	.96⅜	—⅜
July	.90	.90½	.89½	.90	..
	Corn				
December	.59⅜	.60⅛	.59⅜	.60	—⅜
May	.58½	.59⅞	.59¼	.59¾	..
July	.60⅜	.60⅞	.60⅜	.60¾	..
	Oats				
December	.27¼	.27¼	.26⅞	.27	..
May	.28⅜	.28¾	.28⅛	.28⅝	—⅛
July	.29¼	.29¼	.29	.29	—⅛
	Rye				
December	.49	.49⅜	.48⅞	.49¼	..
May	.51⅜	.51⅝	.51⅛	.51½	+⅛

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Stock of Record
Aluminum Co. of Am. pf	50c	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Resumed				
Hamilton Watch pf	$2	..	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Stock				
Maryland Fund Inc.	3%	..	Dec.15	Nov. 30
Regular				
Aluminum Co. of Am. pf	37½c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 14

Cotton Market Irregular

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Cotton moved rather irregularly today with reactionary sentiment more or less predominant. Southern selling and liquidation were absorbed on comparatively moderate reaction, however, and after showing net losses of 7 to 12 points, prices held fairly steady during the middle of the afternoon.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
December	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30 +.03
May	11.62	11.68	11.60	11.65 +.03
July	11.95	12.00	11.95	12.00 +.03

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

11935 High	Low	Range in $		Div.		High	Low	Last	Nov.16	Nov.16
50	32	1.20	Abraham & Str			48	48	48	50	
74¾	51	2¶	Acme Steel			74½	74½	74½	74½	
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express			9⅝	9⅜	9½	9½	
35¾	28	2	Adams Mills			34	34	34	34	
19⅞	8	.30b	Addressograph			19⅝	19½	19¾	19⅞	
18⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely			18⅝	18	18½	18⅝	
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod			7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	
173	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction			172	170½	171¾	170½	
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App			1⅜	1½	1⅜	..	
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau			15½	15	15	15⅛	
25½	6⅜	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)			25½	24¾	24¾	25½	
2⅝	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)			2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝	
9½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)			8¾	8¼	8⅜	8½	
9½	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)			8½	8¼	8¼	9	
9	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)			8¾	8¼	8¾	..	
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel			29¾	29⅝	29⅝	29¾	
173	123	6	Allied Chem			166½	166	166	164⅜	
129	112½	7	Allied Chem pf			126½	126½	126½	126½	
8¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores			8½	8⅛	8½	8¼	
37¾	12	..	Allis Chalmers			36½	35½	35½	36⅜	
1¾	..	..	Allis Chalmers Rts wi			1¾	1⅜	1½	..	
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem			20¼	19½	20	19¾	
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf			73¾	73⅛	73½	73⅜	
4½	2½	..	Amal Leather			7½	7½	7½	3¼	
77¾	48½	2	Amerada			74¾	74	74	74½	
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del			51¼	51	51	51½	
47⅞	13½	..	Am Bank Note			45⅞	45¼	45¼	45⅜	
70	43	3	Am Bank Note pf			69½	69½	69½	..	
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug			16¼	15½	15½	16	
40½	21	1	Am Brake S&F pf			41	40⅜	40⅜	39⅞	
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf			127	127	127	127¼	
149⅝	110	4¶	Am Can			144½	143	143	143⅜	
28⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry			31⅝	28⅞	31	28½	
62¾	25½	..	Am Car & F pf			64⅜	62¾	63	62⅝	
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle			91½	91	91	91	
8	2⅜	..	Am Colortype			7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol			21	28⅜	30½	13⅝	
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)			2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow			7¾	7⅜	7½	7⅞	
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf			32	31	31½	30⅞	
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pw 6			27¾	26⅞	27	25½	
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf			13⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	
5	3	..	Am Hide&L n			4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝	
37⅞	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr			37½	37⅛	37⅛	37½	
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice			2½	2⅜	2½	2½	
10⅞	4½	..	Am International			10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
24	..	..	Am Locomotive			26¼	25½	26¼	24	
70½	32	..	Am Loco pf			73	71	73	70½	
12¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met			11⅜	11	11	11	
29½	13½	..	Am Metal			31	29½	29⅞	29⅛	
33⅞	18½	.80¶	Am Mach & Fy			33¼	32	32	32⅞	
30⅛	24	1½	Am News			29¾	29¾	29¾	..	
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt			9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
41½	8¾	1¼b	Am P&L 5% pf			39⅝	39¼	39⅝	38¾	
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf			45¾	45	45⅛	44¾	
20⅞	10½	..	Am Radiator			21¾	20¾	21	20⅝	
32⅜	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill			32⅜	31¼	31⅝	32⅜	
19¾	4½	..	Am Seating			18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	17⅞	
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding			23½	22¾	23	23	
61¾	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref			61¾	59¼	60½	59⅞	
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf			141	141	141	141	
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf			105	104½	105	..	
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff			71¾	71	71	71¼	
103¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco			104	103¾	103¾	102	
106	84¾	5	Am Tobacco B			107	106	107	105½	
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries			24½	23	24¼	23⅜	
106½	88	2	Am Steel F pf			106	105¾	105¾	106¼	
43	23½	2¶	Am Stores			36½	35½	35½	35⅜	
70½	50⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref			57½	56½	56½	57	
150	98⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel			150	149¼	149¾	149½	
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)			4½	4⅛	4½	4½	
27	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)			26¾	26	26½	25¼	
27½	18½	1¶	Am Sum Tob			27½	26⅜	26⅜	27½	
21½	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E			21½	20¾	20⅞	20¾	
94¼	48	6	Am Watlpf			94	94	94	..	
11⅜	4⅜	..	Am Woolen			10⅝	9¾	10¼	9⅝	
66¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf			67¾	63¾	66¾	64⅜	
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)			⅞	¾	⅞	⅞	
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)			4½	4½	4½	..	
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S			4½	4½	4½	4½	
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop			23¼	22⅜	23	22⅜	
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap			16	15⅝	15⅝	16	
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper			2¾	2¾	2¾	..	
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels			46	46	46	48½	
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf			120	120	120	120	
108	97	7	Armour Del pf			107¾	107¾	107¾	107⅝	
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill			4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf			66¾	64½	66¾	66	
8⅜	4	..	Arnold Constable			8	8	8	8¼	
43¾	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork			43¼	42	42	42¾	
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods			17½	17	17½	17¼	
40½	29¾	.80b	Asso Oil			38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38	
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF			54¼	52¼	52¼	53½	
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf			86¼	86	87	85⅝	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line			28⅜	27¼	27½	27⅞	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining			25⅛	24⅞	25	24⅞	
48½	33¾	2	Atlas Powder			46	45	46	..	
15⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack			15⅝	15	15⅜	15	
43½	13	..	Auburn Auto			37⅛	36¾	36¾	37	
14	5½	2	Apstin Nichols			10½	9¾	9¾	10	
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A			48	48	48	..	
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del			4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
			—B—							
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)			3½	3	3⅛	3	
29	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)			33	29	32	29	
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio			15¾	15¼	15¼	15½	
23	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf			21⅜	20	20⅜	19⅞	
45½	36⅝	2½	Bangor & Aroos			45	44⅞	45	44	
15¼	3¾	..	Barker Bros			14⅛	13¼	14	14¾	
87	32	..	Barker Bros pf			88	86	86	..	
55	37½	1¶	Bayuk Cig			52⅛	51¾	51⅞	52¾	
12½	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A			12¾	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
20⅝	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream			19¼	18⅝	19⅜	19¼	
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack			91	89	90¾	89⅜	
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem			14⅝	14¼	14¼	14½	
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation			22	21½	21⅜	21⅞	
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln			19	18¾	18⅞	18⅞	
57½	34	2	Best & Co			57⅜	57	57	57¼	
50¾	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel			51¼	49¼	49¾	50½	
121½	55¾	3½	Beth Steel pf			120¼	119	120¼	121½	
17	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox			17	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
23⅞	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale			23¼	22½	22½	..	
16⅜	6⅞	..	Boeing Airplane			14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	
59⅞	34⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br			52½	51½	51½	52½	
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A			96	96	96	..	
47¾	38⅞	2¶	Bon Ami B			41⅜	40¾	40¾	41½	
27¾	21	1.60	Borden			27⅛	26½	26⅝	27⅛	
65¼	26½	2	Borg Warner			62⅜	61½	61½	62	
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine			5¾	5½	5½	..	
55⅞	24½	..	Briggs Mfg			52¼	50½	51½	51¾	
16¼	8½	.40	Bridgeport Divi			16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat			52	52	52	..	
41¾	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myer			41	40½	41	40½	
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T			42	41½	41½	41¾	
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens			2⅞	2½	2⅞	..	
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q ppf			28½	23½	28½	..	
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas			58	56	57½	56	
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe			62	61¾	62	..	
9½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke			10½	9⅝	10¼	9½	
8⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie			7¾	6¾	7¾	7	
15	8⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf			14¾	13¼	14⅜	13⅝	
93½	64¾	3	Bucyrus E pf			90	90	90	..	
1⅜	⅝	..	Budd Mfg rts			1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	
8	3¼	..	Budd Mfg			8½	7⅞	8¼	8	
73	23	..	Budd Mfg pf			76½	74	75½	73	
12¾	2½	..	Budd Wheel			12½	12	12½	12¼	
24½	8¼	..	Bullard			24½	23	23⅛	24⅛	
11¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch			12½	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	
3⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)			7½	7	7	7½	
27⅛	13¼	.60¶	Burroughs Add			27¾	27¼	27¼	27	
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct			13½	13½	13½	..	
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc			2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
1⅞	⅝	..	Byers			1⅞	⅞	1⅞	⅞	
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers pf			19¼	18½	18½	19	
61¾	32	..	Byers pf			60½	60	60	59½	
			—C—							
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing			38¼	38	38	37¾	
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L			½	½	½	½	
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla			5⅝	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
33⅜	11½	1	Campbell Wy&C			30	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝	
16⅜	8⅝	..	Canada Dry			14	13⅛	13½	14	
13⅜	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific			12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
14	4⅝	..	Capital Admin			13⅛	13	13	..	
95	85	5	Caro C&O st			88	88	88	..	
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh			111¼	109	109½	110¾	
126½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf			123¾	123¾	123¾	126	
72¾	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac			59¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	
35⅝	19½	..	Celanese Corp			29⅞	28¾	28¾	29½	
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre			26⅞	26¾	26¾	27½	
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ			51	51	51	..	
21¼	19⅞	..	Celotex Co pf			21¼	19½	19½	..	
62¼	62¼	..	Celotex Co pf N			62¼	60½	60½	..	
109¼	96¼	7	Century Rib pf			101	101	101	..	
63¾	38⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco			60¼	58¼	59	58⅛	
8⅛	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed			8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8	
68	23	..	Certain-Teed pf			58	67	67	67¾	
17¾	4¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg			18⅛	15	15	17¾	
57½	36	3	Chesapeake Corp			56¾	55¾	55¾	55	
52½	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio			52¾	52	52	52½	
2¼	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)			1	1	1	..	
1¾	⅝	..	Chi & G W (h)			1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & G W pf (h)			3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	3¼	
35	15¼	1¶	Chi Mail Order			34	33¼	33½	33¾	
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)			1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¾	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)			2	2	2	2	
5¾	1⅜	..	Chi & N'westn (h)			2⅜	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)			5⅞	5½	5½	5⅝	
13	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool			13¾	12⅞	13¼	12⅝	
52	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf			53	51⅜	52⅛	..	
4	1¼	..	Chi R&P 6% (h)			2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..	
4¼	1⅜	..	Chi RT&P 7% (h)			2¾	2½	2½	2¾	
12¾	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab			13½	13½	13½	..	
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O			27½	27	27	27¼	
7½	3½	..	Childs Company			5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
73¾	72½	2¶	Coca Cola U Wi			74¼	73¾	74	73¾	
25¼	9	.25b	Chile Copper			23½	23½	23½	..	
89⅝	31	3	Chrysler			90	87¼	87⅝	88⅞	
24⅞	12	2City	Ice & Fuel			18	16	16	16¼	
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf			78	78	78	..	
5½	3¼	..	City Stores			6⅛	5½	5¾	5½	
26¾	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment			23	22⅜	22½	23	
34	20	1	Ciuett Peabody			33	33¾	33⅜	33	
295	161⅞	8	Coca Cola			296	295	296	290	
19¼	15⅛	.50¶	Colcate-Palm-P			19⅛	17½	17½	18	
57½	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A			56½	56½	56½	..	
41	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman			38¾	38	38½	38⅛	
108	69¾	7	Collins & A pf			107¾	107½	107½	107¾	
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)			4	4⅛	4	..	
28⅛	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)			22½	21¼	21½	21½	
17¾	7	..	Colo & So Inf			16	15	16	15½	
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas			15¼	14½	14½	14⅝	
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A			89¼	88½	88½	88¾	
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc			66⅝	64½	66¼	..	
101¼	67	4¶	Columbian C vtc N			99	97½	98¼	96⅝	
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit			48¾	47¼	47¾	47½	
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr			63¾	61¾	62¼	62	
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%			101	100¾	100¾	101	
3	¾	..	Comwith & So			2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
23⅞	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents			21½	20½	20½	21⅝	
29¾	3	..	Comwith & S 6pf			65¾	64½	65¾	64	
119½	110	..	Com Cred pf			111	111	111	110	
21½	9	2b	Congress Ci g			18½	18¼	18½	..	
10	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub			10¼	9½	9½	9¼	
42½	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn			43½	42½	43½	42½	
42	16	..	Consol Ry & Lt			17⅜	14¾	16	17	
58½	30	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf			28	28	28	..	
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind			5⅞	5½	5½	5½	
22⅛	14¼	1½	Consol Film I pf			19⅛	19¼	19½	19¾	
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar			9	8⅞	9	9¼	
24¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas			34½	33⅛	33½	33⅝	
105	72½	5	Consol Gas pf			104⅜	104½	104½	105	
4½	1½	..	Consol Laundries			4¼	3½	4⅛	3½	
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil			9¾	9½	9¾	9¾	
112½	108½	8	Consol Oil pf			110¾	110⅜	110⅝	..	
5	2½	..	Consol Rrs Cu pf			4	3¾	3¾	..	
1⅝	½	..	Consol Textile			1	¾	⅞	¾	
82	69	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww			74½	73¼	73¾	74½	
18¾	8¾	..	Container A			19¼	18¼	19	18⅝	
8¼	2⅞	..	Container B			8⅛	8⅛	⅛	8¼	
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A			9⅜	8⅛	8½	9½	
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B			1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
97⅜	62½	3	Cont Can			98½	97¼	98¼	97¼	
18	7	1.05b	Cont Dia Bibre			17¾	17	17	17⅝	
44	28½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance			44½	43⅝	43⅝	44	
2	¾	..	Cont Motors			1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
28¼	15½	.62½b	Cont Oil			28¾	27⅝	28¼	28¼	
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange			60¾	60¼	60¾	60½	
73⅞	60	3	Corn Products			73⅜	70	70	73	

11935 High	Low	Range in $		Div.		High	Low	Last	Nov.16	Nov.16
165	148¼	7	Corn Prod pf			156	156	156	..	
6⅞	4½	..	Coty			6	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
39⅞	35⅝	2¶	Cream of Wheat			37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	
17⅜	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio			17½	16⅝	16⅝	17¼	
48⅞	23½	1¶	Crown Cork & S			48⅝	47	47	48½	
47⅝	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf			47½	47½	47½	..	
7¼	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc			6½	5⅞	6¼	6⅝	
39¼	14	..	Crucible Steel			29⅜	28⅛	28½	28⅞	
95	47½	.50g	Crucible Steel pf			94⅞	94¾	94⅞	95	
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co			1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf			8½	8½	8½	..	
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug			6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf			67	65½	66⅛	65½	
47⅜	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing			40¾	43⅝0	43⅝0	40½	
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg			20⅜	19½	20⅛	18⅝	
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf			102⅞	101½	102¼	101½	
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright			3	2⅞	3	2⅞	
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A			8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜	
41	16	..	Cutler Hammer			40½	40	40½	..	
			—D—							
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co			58⅜	57¼	57¼	58⅝	
9	6	..

Business and Industry

American Business Recovery Lags Behind World as a Whole

Commerce and Finance

Fundamentals Still Improve In Steel Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Despite superficial appearances of marking time on prices and activity in the steel industry last week, fundamental prospects improved substantially. While operations stayed at approximately the level of slightly over 50 per cent which has prevailed now for nearly three months, and the anticipated price increases have been tardy in appearing, steel shares on the New York Stock Exchange staged a spectacular run-up, leading the market for the better part of the week in an exciting "price race." The common stock of Bethlehem Steel gained 7¼ points during the week to close at 50½, exactly on a level with United States Steel, which advanced 3½ points during the week's market. Other steel shares rose correspondingly.

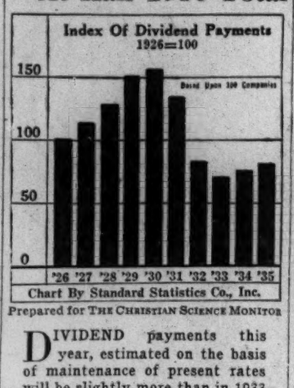
The basis for some of this advance is to be found in the steel trade news, though not as yet in operations or prices. There is good news from practically all lines which consume steel. Along with better rail earnings come reports of the year's largest single purchase of steel by a railroad, 39,000 tons by the Burlington. Missouri-Kansas-Texas is said to be considering the purchase of 4000 freight cars, and Missouri Pacific 1000 cars, while Pennsylvania is to open bids for 50,000 tons of steel to go into cars to be built in its own shops.

The good news from the automobile industry is well known. Assemblies for November are estimated at from 325,000 to 375,000 cars, and for December as much. The revival of building demand has been sufficient to drive the lettings of contracts for structural steel, sheet piling, reinforcing bars and plates for the current year up to 8 per cent above the same period of last year, although earlier in the year the 19[illegible] figure was 15 per cent below that of 1934. In the tin-plate industry unexpected increase in demand has driven the rate of production up to 70 per cent, in contrast with the 55 per cent of recent weeks.

These expansive influences are contra-seasonal, as there is usually a decline in demand and production toward the end of the year. Thus they help to explain the strength in steel shares. The mere maintenance of the current rate of steel operations to the end of the year signified an expansion in demand after seasonal adjustment, and one which is due only in small part to the two-month advancing of the automobile show from January to November, for motor assemblies are taking only about 25 per cent of current steel production.

Last week's price advances in semi-finished steel have not yet been accepted by the entire trade, and have been followed by no appreciable speculative buying and by no advances in finished steel as yet. The principal reason seems to be that consumers stocking up over the year-end would be subject to fairly heavy taxes on inventory, sufficient to wipe out most of the saving from forward buying. In addition it is still quite indefinite which classes of semi-finished steel will be advanced and how much. Talk is heard of a year-end advance in tinplate.

1935 Dividends Put At Half 1930 Total



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DIVIDEND payments this year, estimated on the basis of maintenance of present rates will be slightly more than in 1933 and 1934 and almost equal to the 1932 total.

They will still be 20 per cent under 1926 and only slightly more than half the 1929-1930 payments.

Cotton Output Is Greatly Enhanced In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—While new-deal limitation has caused a reduction of slightly more than 40 per cent in North American cotton production during the past three years, South America has forged ahead with greatly enhanced output in its three producing countries and plans are being made for further production in several other states attracted by the success of their neighbors.

Brazil, by jumping from 450,000 to 1,600,000 bales since 1932, has made the most striking progress, and claimed the attention of the United States cotton-growing South. In some trading quarters this progress is looked upon as a "menace" to the premier producer. African producers, also, have reacted restlessly before the South American advance.

Brazil Ranks Sixth

Brazil's jump since 1932 compares with a production decline in the United States from approximately 17,000,000 to 9,500,000 bales. Brazil is now ranking sixth among the cotton-producing nations but, in marveling at her progress, Uncle Sam and European interests have forgotten how other South American countries continue to squeeze themselves into the production picture.

Peru recently touched the 300,000-bale production level, compared with less than 250,000 bales three years ago. Argentina, taking Brazil for an example, is encouraging northwestern farmers, especially those in its Chaco territory, to increase their cotton acreage. A record production of 250,000 bales is forecast for this season. This contrasts with 170,000 in 1932.

King Cotton is being worshiped generally throughout the continent. Peru has had its production and exportation on a prosperous basis for many years but it is the recent spectacular success of Brazil that has caused the South American boom. The governments below the Equator seem convinced that the United States is fading out of the production picture and that South America has a unique chance of developing a prosperous new line of exportation. Chile, Paraguay, Colombia and Bolivia are all engaged in fostering or expanding cotton production.

Exports Equal Production

In the case of Brazil exports are keeping pace with production, though obviously government planning envisages increased consumption for the local facories. Today exports, always on the upgrade, average $40,000,000 annually, which makes cotton rank second to coffee. In some cases, it is reported, abandoned coffee plantations have been converted into cotton fields. Europe is the main market.

United States ginning machinery is assisting Brazil in its production race. Many thousands of Japanese immigrants form part of the labor. Federal and state authorities cooperate in benefit of the industry, while official and private publicity is agitating the people to the importance assumed by cotton in the national economy.

Peru stands alone in a specialized category of quality cotton which finds a ready market in England, but, as the boom continues on the continent, she is steadily increasing her production. More than 300,000 acres are planted and extensions progress at the rate of 10,000 per year. The art of growing, spinning and weaving there goes back to the days of the Incas.

U. S. Industrial Recovery Behind Other Big Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Industrial recovery in the United States is lagging behind that registered by the world as a whole, according to a study by the National Bureau of Economic Research on Production in Depression and Recovery.

The survey pointed out that recovery in this country continued during last year and during the first eight months of this year, but a table presented showed that from the low point to July of this year the rate of world production recovered 30 per cent and is now only 5 per cent below peak activity, while the United States has regained only 27 per cent and is still 29 per cent below the rate of peak activity.

The rate of depression decline of industrial production for the world amounted to 35 per cent and for the United States to 56 per cent.

Only three countries, England, Sweden and Japan, showed a rate of recovery equal to or greater than the depression decline. Industrial output in England in 1934 was slightly greater than that of the relatively modest high point reached in 1929. Sweden's pre-depression volume of production has been matched. The rate of industrialization in Japan has been progressing so rapidly that an absolute increase over pre-depression levels is shown.

In only one country of the eight importation nations did the volume of output fail to increase in 1934, that of France.

Sluggishness of American recovery is the result of relatively reduced foreign sales of American products, according to the survey. Of goods imported into all other countries, the survey showed, in 1929, 16.8 per cent were from the United States; in 1934 this percentage had fallen to 11.5 per cent.

Revived in England was greatly aided by construction where it is estimated some 300,000 dwelling units were built in 1934 in contrast to less than 50,000 in the United States.

"How inadequate the current curtailed rate of output of capital goods is, we cannot measure precisely," the report continued. "Even though a volume as great as that of 1929 is possibly not now necessary to an ordered and balanced productive structure, there exists a great amount of depreciated and obsolescent machinery, which an active economy must soon replace. In addition, new capital investments are necessary to install improvements delayed by the depression; other investments have been made necessary by new trends in consumer demand. These influences should further expand the increased activity in the capital goods industries."

Output per man hour has increased about 25 per cent in the period 1929 to 1934, the bureau estimated, while output per wage earner has dropped from a base figure of 100 in 1929 to 88 last year. The operating efficiency of individual plants is indicated by this trend.

"While the amount of this increased production cannot be measured with absolute precision," the survey continued, "there is strong evidence of the upward tendency in the ratio of output to labor effort. Whether the increase is 25 per cent or as low as 15 per cent, the change indicates an economy of man power at a time when the community could perhaps best afford to spend it. The contrast of this economy of the labor supply in private productive operations to the lavish use of man power in relief employment projects is one of the anomalies of the recovery situation."

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of Nov. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent in the week ended Nov. 9, according to the United States Department of Labor Statistics.

This advance brought the all-commodity index to 80.1 per cent of the 1926 average. It is, however, 0.7 per cent below the level of a month ago. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, the current index shows an increase of 4.6 per cent.

Increases were registered during the week for eight of the 10 major commodity groups. Chemicals and drugs remained unchanged and miscellaneous commodities declined slightly. Nineteen of the 47 subgroup classifications included in the index were higher, nine were lower, and 19 remained unchanged.

The large industrial group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed goods" advanced 0.6 per cent to a new high for the year. The index for this group, 78.9, is the highest reached since the middle of last year.

	Nov. 9	Nov. 2	Nov. 10	Nov. 11
Commodity Groups	1935	1935	1934	1933
All commodities	80.1	79.8	76.6	71.2
Farm products	77.5	77.4	71.1	55.6
Foods	84.1	83.8	75.9	65.0
Hides and leather products	95.6	95.1	84.9	87.5
Textile products	72.8	72.7	69.4	76.0
Fuel and lighting materials	75.5	74.3	75.6	74.7
Metals and metal products	86.2	85.9	85.4	83.4
Building materials	85.7	85.6	85.1	84.4
Chemicals and drugs	81.1	81.1	76.8	73.2
Housefurnishing gds	82.1	82.0	82.7	82.2
Miscell. commodities	67.4	67.5	70.5	65.4
All commods. other than farm products and foods	78.9	78.4	78.1	77.5

Soybean Achieves 'Big League' Status In Chicago Trading

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Soybeans, virtually unknown to American farmers 25 years ago, today have assumed "big league" trading volume on the Chicago Board of Trade.

In recent months, soybean transactions frequently have outstripped in volume those of barley, rye and oats. Soybeans also have been a factor in the export business of the farmers, who turned to beans in an attempt to balk insect ravages.

The grain exchange's sampling and seed inspection department has been testing in its laboratory a larger quantity of beans than ever before.

Movement of beans to foreign ports, the first since 1932, was estimated at 1,000,000 bushels thus far. The Farmers National Grain Corporation has handled about half of this trade. German and Scandinavian dealers have been large American bean importers.

This year's crop in the United States was estimated by the Government at 36,527,000 bushels, the largest in history and double 1934 production. The total crop in 1922 was 5,832,000 bushels. Illinois is the principal producing state.

Primarily a forage crop, the beans are utilized in the manufacture of paint, ink, flour, oil, milk, ice cream, cheese, and automobiles. Quoted prices here were around 80 cents a bushel compared with $1.10 a year ago.

Loan League Hits Federal Subsidies In Home Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 16—The Federal Government was called upon by the United States Building and Loan League at its forty-third annual convention this week to confine all it housing activities to the non-competitive social field and to define its position so clearly in this regard that there will be no uncertainty as to the extent to which it plans to subsidize housing. The league maintained further that even these social projects should be so planned as to be turned back into private ownership eventually.

This stand was taken because the league has found it impossible for private home financing institutions to compete with the Federal Government and because there has been a hesitation on the part of the public to enter home financing through private institutions while there is a possibility for more favorable terms from the Government.

Hits Federal Competition

Walter S. Schmidt, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, addressing the league, went further in this regard and stated that the Government should subsidize the families whose dire need has cut their rent paying ability to almost zero rather than the housing projects. This, he stated, would do the least harm to business in its efforts to come out of its difficulties and would accomplish the same purpose of helping the needy.

Protest was voiced against the Government's lending funds through its financing agencies at interest rates lower than the cost of securing the money and servicing the loans. Such efforts to set low interest rates by law or to stampede the building and loan leagues into cutting interest rates on long-term loans will jeopardize the security of this huge business, Raymond P. Harold, Worcester, Mass., co-operative banker, pointed out. Such rates should be left to adjustment through the natural laws of supply and demand.

An immediate end to government control of business and personal affairs was demanded by several of the speakers.

Self-Help Seen Vital

Dr. Gus Dyer, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University, defined the proper limits of governmental activity as "to protect the lives and liberty of its peoples with policing and servicing agencies and to insure a somewhat liberal pursuit of happiness." He pointed out that the socialistic theory that the Government will take complete care of one brings self-destruction to a nation if not kept within the bounds of relieving only the actual needy. The idea of self-help must be preserved if the nation is to prosper, he maintained.

Government's encroachment far into the field of regulation of the country's financial institutions such as the banks and building and loan organizations should be checked at the point where a supervisional policing is set up to eliminate the incompetent and dishonorable, in the opinion of Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president of the league. This supervision should not extend into an actual running of the business which duty should remain with private enterprise, Mr. Bodfish stated.

Wants Subsidies Abolished

"We are building toward another depression which will seriously affect our form of government, if not its very permanency, unless we abolish all sorts of subsidies and preferential treatment, be they called tariffs, process taxes on foods, or 3½ per cent interest rates on farm mortgages," declared Mr. Bodfish.

Mr. Bodfish's recommendation for mortgage and banking reform included separation of thrift and home mortgage businesses from commercial banking, fewer banks and striking the right procedure in regulation between supervision and control.

Loss of liberty is too great a price to pay for an evanescent security which is promised by a planned economy under full government control in the opinion of Representative John B. Hollister of Ohio.

Hide Prices Now 70 P. C. Over 1934

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Nov. 18

BETTER grades of hides were quoted today at figures as much as 70 per cent higher than a year ago.

Hide dealers gave this as one reason for the recent advances in the prices of leather goods and shoes. Another reason, they said, was the unrest in European political circles and the resultant increase in armed forces. Armies, they explained, were the heaviest users of leather.

A standard grade of hide, known to the trade as light native cow, sold for 12 cents a pound today, compared with 7½ cents a year ago, or an increase of 60 per cent. In 1913 similar grades commanded 18½ cents a pound.

One hide authority described the available supply of hides as satisfactory. He said indications were that American manufacturers would produce the greatest number of shoes in history this year, exceeding the 361,000,000 pairs in the peak year of 1929.

Congress Is Blamed In Peru Bond Chaos By Colonel Murphy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — Col. Grayson M.-P. Murphy of New York, blamed Congress and to some extent the newspapers, for the chaos involving about $100,000,000 of Peruvian bonds now in default and owned by American Investors.

Mr. Murphy is chairman of the General Advisory Committee of Peruvian bondholders and is also chairman of the Peruvian national loan bondholders protective committee, which is the so-called "bankers committee," now the subject of investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission before which Mr. Murphy testified here.

"Super committee" is the title popularly attached to the advisory committee and consists of the chairman of various protective committees organized to bring about an adjustment of the Peruvian bond default.

Colonel Murphy made his reference to members of Congress and the newspapers at this point.

"Public statements made by some Senators and members of the House and articles in the newspapers suggesting that the bankers had been guilty of corruption and bad faith gave support to those elements in Peru who want to repudiate these securities," he said. "It provided these people with the argument that the bond transactions were immoral from the start and this being the case, they say, Peru is not under any obligation to pay them."

Stronger Tone After Weakness In Wheat Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—The wheat market developed a stronger tone late in the last week, following a period of weakness. The more bullish advices from Canada changed sentiment a great deal, and were a potent influence in starting free short covering.

The Canadian official crop estimate reduced the preliminary figures 16,000,000 bushels, placing the crop at 274,000,000 bushels, or slightly less than a year ago. It also showed small farm reserves, 45,000,000 bushels.

Inasmuch as earlier in the season it was estimated that 60,000,000 bushels of the Canadian crop was below milling grade, the new crop supplies of good wheat are light.

Canada has a huge carryover, but if import needs are even approximately as great as forecast, the great bulk of the Dominion surplus will be needed before another crop is raised.

This feature of the world's wheat situation was stressed six weeks or two months ago, but in the last few weeks the continued weakness in foreign markets has obscured the bullish features, especially as the war scare flattened out to the discomfiture of buyers.

Supply and Demand

The wheat bought on the war talk has been well liquidated now, and any support at present is based on actual supply and demand conditions.

Argentine markets have been weak, and shippers in that country have ben offering freely in Europe, notwithstanding current estimates that the surplus will not be more than 70,000,000 bushels at the outside. After the usual needs of Brazil are cared for, the Argentine growers will have only a small amount for Europe. Australia is expected to ship as much as last year, but combined exports from Australia, Argentina, and the Black Sea shippers are not expected to be more than 225,000,000 bushels for the current season, while imports are expected to be upward of 500,000,000 bushels.

In addition to the usual export demands that Canada will have to supply, the United States also will import a fair amount of Manitoba wheat, and our imports have not been figured in the usual world import requirements.

At present and so far this season, flour production has kept up at a higher rate than recent years, which tends to confirm the view that per-capita consumption will be heavier this year.

Corn Continues Steady

Corn has held rather steady, with the December showing strength at times. With only about two weeks to delivery day Dec. 1 and with no accumulation of importance so far, shorts are inclined to be uneasy.

In both Iowa and Illinois a smaller percentage of the crop has been husked than for several years at this time, and in Iowa the husking already done has disclosed a much greater loss, especially to quality, from frosts than was supposed.

Argentine shipments to this country are falling off, being only 4000 bushels last week. With the western crop secured it is probable that domestic competition in the seaboard markets will preclude any further big imports of Plate corn.

For several months the coastal territory has been supplied largely from the South American country, but very little of the Plate corn has found markets west of the Alleghenies.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WALL STREET had another big week in the stock market. Professional fears of the previous week to the contrary, the market again moved into new high ground both in prices and in volume. Even the laggard rails made a new high for 1935, while industrial shares rose in many cases to new highs for three or four years, and one leader, General Motors, reached the highest price since 1929.

Volume of stock trading made new records since February, 1924, both for full five-hour trading days and for Saturday, and on one day barely missed the 4,000,000-share mark. On the week's most active day the tape was at times as much as five minutes behind the market; the crowds in customers' rooms were slightly reminiscent of 1929; specialists on the Exchange floor in some cases had difficulty balancing their books; and in general the week's activity was a chastened version of an old-fashioned bull market.

The holiday Monday was the first time the exchange has been closed for Armistice Day, previous recognition having been limited to a brief stop of trading at 11 o'clock. The week's rise began on Wednesday, and volume broadened out so that during one trading day, 931 different issues changed hands. Among the most active groups were the steels, with Bethlehem and United States Steel "racing" for new 1935 highs. Rail equipment stocks turned active on Thursday, together with rails, electric equipment stocks, communications, amusements, and farm machinery.

The general impression in the Street is that the public interest in the market is growing more heavily than at any time since the 1933 bull market, and there seems a general confidence that this, the third bull market since midyear of 1932, will far outlast the two previous.

Sound Foundation Under Rise

There is a feeling around in the Street that the two previous bull markets depended on special, temporary causes—the rise in the summer of 1932 being a technical rally of a heavily over-sold market, and the rise in the spring of 1933 being based on inflation hopes and unorthodox governmental rescue policies. This market, in contrast, is thought to depend on sounder foundations, namely actual improvement in business volume and corporate earnings, without paper markups or inventory accumulations.

As in the previous week, a run of good earnings and favorable dividend actions was in part responsible for the rise. Reports that sales at the automobile show were 66 per cent above last year helped. November output is expected to be about 375,000 cars, the highest monthly production since 1929. Production in October, 1934, was only 83,500 cars. The favorable action of the rails, in spite of Jesse Jones' remarks at New Orleans that "the outlook for investors in rail securities is none too promising," was assisted by Pennroad dividend resumption, and October income report of New York Central showing the best net since 1930.

Ex-SEC Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy's statement that Europe is heavily interested in the American market confirmed the general impression in the Street. On Friday RCA Communications announced that its Broad Street office handled the largest number of international radio telegrams for any day in five years. The American security markets have been sharing with London the honors for best performance during 1935, but since the late summer the American markets have moved more consistently upward than any important European markets.

One of the leading factors in the week's rise was the statement of Secretary of Commerce Roper that the "breathing spell" is permanent. Another favorable factor was the confidence expressed in a newspaper interview by Mr. Kennedy. The President's announcement of a better budget hope also helped.

The Bankers' Election

In spite of the Street's fervid opposition to the New Deal, a slight displeasure was expressed by local bankers over the action of the American Bankers' Association at New Orleans in electing to second vice-presidency, which automatically means presidency in 1937, a self-styled hayseed banker who spoke right out in meeting against the Government's fiscal policy. Some bankers in New York still believe in playing along with the Administration rather than antagonizing it. Moreover, there are strong differences of feeling, as always in American history, between bankers of the eastern seaboard and those of the interior. The small bankers' efficient electioneering took the other factions, including the Eccles group and the larger bankers, by surprise, but expressed a dissatisfaction which has been brewing now for two years.

Gold engaged for shipment to the United States during the week totaled approximately $60,000,000, or slightly above the average since the movement commenced on Sept. 9. Total engagements to date are $580,900,000. This week's movement had all the earmarks of "nervous money" in spite of the Street's confidence that a good deal of European money is coming here solely for investment purposes. With the political prospects for Laval's economy measures so extremely uncertain, the perennial expectation is reviving here that France will devalue in a few months.

Await Big Security Offerings

New capital issues totaled only about $40,000,000, but investment bankers are holding their breath for this week's offerings, which are expected to reach the unusual total of about $175,000,000. Most of these will be refundings for utility operating companies. A slight cloud appears in the prospect that the recent decline in government bonds may slightly deteriorate the market for very low coupon offerings.

Treasury obligations have been unusually quiet in recent weeks. Last week they declined slightly, apparently in part on account of Orval W. Adams' suggestion at New Orleans that the bankers boycott further government bond issues until the budget unbalance is taken more seriously at Washington, and in part as a result of talk current at New York of possible Reserve open-market operations in governments on the sell side.

Responsible credit authorities seem to be moving in the direction of a straddle policy somewhat similar to that of 1929. In that year the Reserve tried to make money tight for speculators, while easy for business. Success by most definitions was not achieved. Through the controls which the Reserve Board now has over brokers' margin requirements and bankers' security loans, it is hoped that a curb can be put in speculation, while the policy is continued of making money plentiful for commercial borrowers.

After the intensive discussion last year, both in Washington and within the Stock Exchange, of the need for enlarging and democratizing the method of nominating officials of the exchange, interest has apparently lapsed into its former desuetude. The nominating committee is now drawing up the slate of 21 candidates for the next committee. Member interest is very small.

Los Angeles Gas Co. $40,000,000 Bonds

Completing the immediate refinancing program of Pacific Lighting Corporation and its subsidiaries, a new issue of $40,000,000 Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation first and general mortgage bonds, series of 4s, due 1970, which will replace seven outstanding bond issues bearing higher interest rates, are offered through an underwriting group headed by Blyth & Co., Inc. The bonds are priced at 102 per cent and accrued interest.

Other members of the offering group are Dean Witter & Co.; the First Boston Corporation, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Stone & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Kidder, Peabody & Co., H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc.; Lazard Freres & Co., Inc.; Lee Higginson Corporation, Riter & Co., and Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.

High Rate of Motor Industry Activity

DETROIT, Nov. 18 (AP)—The production division of the motorcar industry is slowly stepping up its output toward the 100,000-units-a-week mark. Figures compiled by Cram's Reports, Inc., show the industry last week assembled 93,177 cars and trucks, compared with 89,095 the previous week and 16,810 in the comparable period of 1934.

Commenting on the outlook, Cram's says:

"Heavy influx of orders from show centers has resulted in an accumulation of orders, and forecasts that the present high rate of activity will continue for many more weeks."

Reorganization Of St. Paul Railroad

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—An independent bondholders protective committee has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a hearing on petitions for ratification of trustee appointments in the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company reorganization.

Those seeking ratification of appointments are Henry A. Scandrett, Walter J. Cummings and George I. Haight. The petition was signed by Louis I. Kane of New York.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Bonds for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Bonds. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

New Issue

$40,000,000

Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation

First and General Mortgage Bonds

Series of 4's, Due 1970

To be dated October 1, 1935 — To be due October 1, 1970

Price 102% and accrued interest

[Interest accrues from October 1, 1935]

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Dean Witter & Co. — The First Boston Corporation — E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated

Edward B. Smith & Co. — Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated

Hayden, Stone & Co. — W. C. Langley & Co. — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated — Kidder, Peabody & Co. — H. M. Byllesby and Company Incorporated

Lazard Freres & Company Incorporated — Lee Higginson Corporation — Riter & Co. — Harris, Hall & Company Incorporated

November 18, 1935

Princeton Faces Green Saturday In Big Contest

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the eastern football season is wending its way toward the finish, only four elevens still have their heads above water. Princeton, Dartmouth and New York University adherents point gleefully to undefeated and untied records and Holy Cross followers have only a tie to hamper such joy. This unrestrained happiness may not prevail for one of the four this coming week end, but two of them, N. Y. U. and Holy Cross rest securely without opponents.

The contest of contests of course is scheduled Saturday at Princeton. Dartmouth invades and both teams have enviable records and both are intent upon maintaining their present paces. If the Big Green offers enough to press the Tigers severely there is grave question as to what extent the Princtons will exert themselves. Yale is the next Princeton opponent and there is no secret as to the Tiger plans for that game.

With only tradition (but what tradition) backing it, the other eastern affair of major importance, Saturday, will bring the Harvards and the Yales together at the Stadium, Boston. Yale has risen to flashy greatness at times and Harvard has floundered without a major victory. Last year at New Haven the Eli triumphed, 14 to 0, and has beaten Pennsylvania and Navy this year. The Eli, while losing to Army and Dartmouth, has not been held scoreless in a game this season. Harvard's attack has been bottled up three times in losing to Holy Cross, Army and Princeton.

Tigers Need to Be Aroused

Princeton has its greatest football team in modern history and the only real problem facing Coach Crisler is the rousing of his senior talent to the will to win. A sign has been hung in the Tiger dressing room pertaining to last year's Yale game, which reads, "Yale 7, Princeton 0," and there is no special intelligence necessary to analyze its psychology. Dartmouth, on paper, hardly matches the Tigers in man power or reputation; but it cannot be said that the 1935 Red Blaik machine has been fully tested. A capacity attendance is certain to fill Palmer Stadium for this classic.

Dick Harlow, Harvard's new football coach, will engage in his first Harvard-Yale game. Whether he knows the importance of this traditional affair or not, it will be vividly impressed upon him Saturday afternoon. Right or wrong, in the eyes of the public to lose to Yale is complete failure for Harvard. To beat Yale amends for the wrongs of the season. Starting practice Harlow made a distinct impression. Since the Holy Cross game his tactics have baffled. The two best-looking tackles, Henry Adlis and Bill Glendinning, are gone, substitutions have been reluctant and starting lineups have changed like the weather. Various answers have been offered, but, admittedly, the only answer, that of Harlow himself, has not been sought.

The past week end did not pass without taking its toll of the undefeated. Syracuse tumbled to the fury of Andy Kerr's Colgate Red Raiders by a score of 27 to 0. It cannot rightly be considered an upset in any sense of the word for the Raiders were favored to win entering the game, despite the imposing record of Syracuse.

Ruling Ties Army

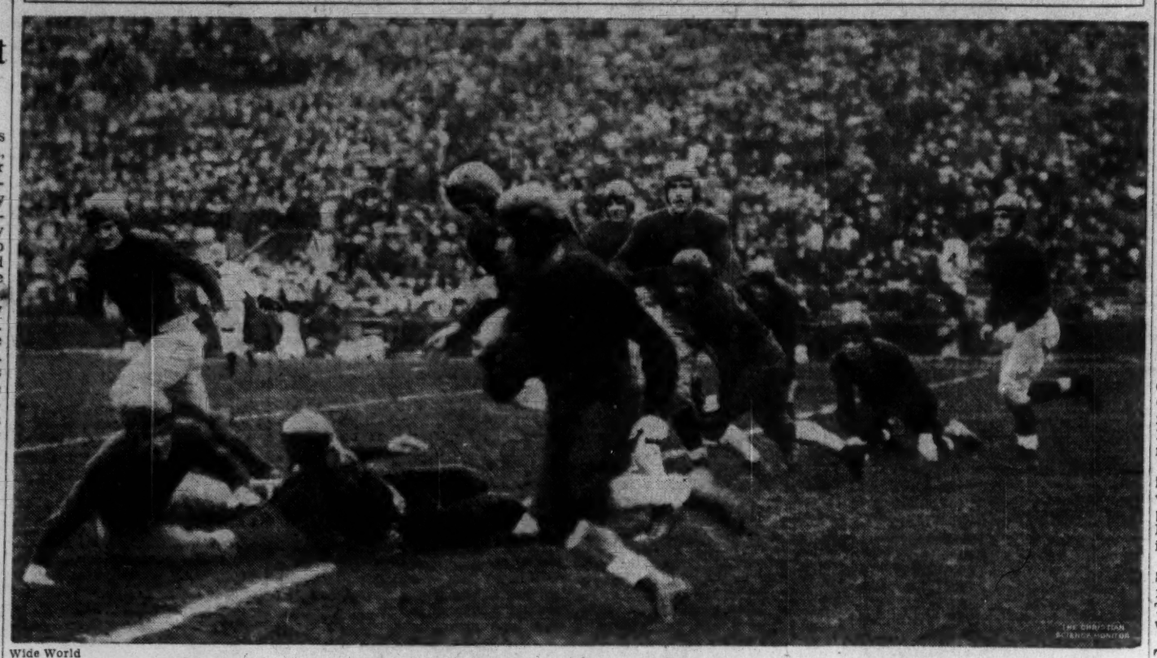
Another great game took place at the Yankee Stadium. West Point rallied from its 29-to-6 defeat at the hands of Pittsburgh last week and defeat the week before from Mississippi State, 13 to 7, to lead Notre Dame, 6 to 0, until the final minutes when called interference on an attempted "Irish" pass paved the way for the six points to tie. Pittsburgh, before 40,000 spectators, downed Nebraska, intersectional visitor, 6—0, on a 48-yard drive in the second period.

Dartmouth warmed up to its coming affair with Princeton by downing a traditional rival, Cornell, 41 to 6. The visitors to Hanover had been beaten four times already and tied once and were no match for the Big Green. It might be noted that Princeton is among those which defeated Cornell and by a score of 54 to 0. Harvard and Yale had little difficulty overwhelming New Hampshire and Lafayette, respectively.

Among the small colleges, the most noteworthy of all was the smashing victory of Bowdoin over Tufts, 31 to 0. This was the first year of coaching at Bowdoin for Adam Walsh and there is no denying his complete success. From an almost hopeless and scoreless 1934 season, Walsh raised an eleven that averaged no more than 170 pounds in weight to the Maine State title and six victories in seven games played. He lost only to the powerful Williams eleven and even scored in that game. Line coach at Harvard and Yale for years, Walsh finally got a chance to display his initiative along with a personality that never fails to attract friends, and the results speak for themselves. Bowdoin gave Walsh his chance and Walsh has paid Bowdoin in full.

While it ordinarily does not belong in a review of eastern college football, the result of the Harvard-Yale freshman game was so startling that it cannot be overlooked. Coaches Reggie Root of Yale and Neil Stahley of Harvard are to be congratulated. Root has been successful before with the Eli yearlings, but Stahley rounded his first season with the Crimson freshmen in a manner that demands attention. To fit the Harlow system at Harvard he has been forced to create two equal elevens all season and then was sent on scouting assignments for the varsity when his teams played. In the final week he merged the two elevens as best he could and only two after-points forced defeat upon him by a score of 21 to 19. It was a grand game played by well-coached boys. Stahley really belongs in a more important position than freshman coach.

As the Gopher and the Wolverine Came to Grips on the Gridiron



Wide World

Clarence L. (Tuffy) Thompson, Star Minnesota Back, on His Way to a Touchdown at Ann Arbor

Minnesota and Michigan Met in Their Big Ten Conference Game Saturday and the Former Won by the One-Sided Score of 40 to 0. If Minnesota Defeats Wisconsin Next Saturday in Its Final Game of the Year, It Will Be One of the Chief Claimants to the College Gridiron Championship of the United States

Yamagishi Is Tennis Champion of Japan

By the Associated Press

Osaka, Japan, Nov. 18

JIRO YAMAGISHI, Japanese Davis Cup player, won the national tennis championship here today by defeating Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakian champion, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1.

Earlier Yamagishi paired with Reizo Murakami to win the doubles title from Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup aces, Menzel and Ladislav Hecht, 2—6, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Ray Zeh Still Leads Gridiron Scoring Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP) — The United States football scoring list changed but little this week with Ray Zeh of Western Reserve, Eddie Stanley of Williams, and Meehan of Catawba, still one, two, three, respectively.

Zeh added two touchdowns and one point after touchdown to his total to head the list with 100 points even, while Stanley collected two touchdowns to stay runner-up with 96.

Hapes of Mississippi supplanted his team mate Rodgers in the standing, being in fourth place with 11 touchdowns and two points for a total of 68.

Williams of Ohio State, although failing to get a single point on Saturday, continued to lead the Big Ten scoring parade with 60.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	3	0	0	6	1	6
London	3	0	2	7	7	6
Syracuse	1	0	2	11	13	2
Rochester	0	0	4	7	17	0

Western Division

Windsor	2	1	2	13	8	5
Detroit	2	1	0	9	6	5
Pittsburgh	3	0	2	16	17	4
Cleveland	1	0	2	10	10	2

Results Nov. 16

Cleveland 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 1.
London 2, Windsor 1.

Results Nov. 17

Syracuse 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Detroit 6, Rochester 4.

College Soccer Results

Amherst 1, Williams 0.
Brooklyn 4, N. Y. U. Phys. Ed. 0.
Cornell 2, Swarthmore 0.
Harvard 2, Mass. Tech 0.
Penn State 2, Navy 0.
Pennsylvania 3, Haverford 2.
Princeton 2, Lehigh 0.
Springfield 2, Temple 0.

U. S. College Football Results

Ada T. 10, Tahlequah T. 7.
Adrian 13, Hillsdale 6.
Alabama 38, Georgia Tech. 7.
Albion 0, Wayne 0.
Albright 10, Lebanon Valley 0.
Alcorn 19, Tougaloo 0.
Allen 4, Voorhees 0.
Alma 13, Central S. T. 0.
Amarello (J. C.) 35, New Mexico N. 7.
Appalachian T. 6, Tusculum 0.
Arkansas State 8, S. Louisiana 2.
Army 6, Notre Dame 6.
Ashland 19, Kent State 7.
Auburn 51, Oglethorpe 0.
Aurora 37, Wisconsin S. O. M. 0.

Baldwin Wallace 79, Findlay 0.
Baylor 20, Centenary 0.
Bellingham T. 8, Ellensburg T. 0.
Bethel 19, Sterling 0.
Bloomsberg T. 12, East Stroudsberg T. 0.
Bluefield S. C. 20, Virginia P. I. (J. C.) 0.
Bluffton 32, Assumption 0.
Boston College 39, Springfield 0.
Bowdoin 31, Tufts 0.
Bowling Green 25, Hiram 0.
Bradley 6, Knox 0.
Brooklyn C. N. Y. Aggies 0.
Brown 14, Boston 0.

California T. 38, Clarion T. 0.
California 39, Pacific 0.
Canisius 14, Niagara 12.
Canyon T. 0, Edmond T. 0.
Capital 7, Otterbein 6.
Carbondale T. 13, Charleston T. 9.
Carleton 19, Greeley T. 0.
Carthage 7, Culver Stockton 6.
Carson Newman 14, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Case 13, John Carroll 6.
Catholic 20, Western Maryland 6.
Cedar Falls T. 41, Morningside 7.
Central Okla. T. 0, W. Texas T. 0.
Chattanooga 12, Southwestern 0.
Cheyney 32, Storr 6.
Claflin 3, Morris Brown 2.
Clark 7, Morehouse 7.
Clemson 6, Citadel 0.
Coast Guard A. 19, Norwich 0.
Coe 34, Grinnell 0.
Colgate 27, Syracuse 0.
Colorado C. 14, Montana State 0.
Colorado M. 20, Western State 0.
Cornell C. 27, Simpson 6.
Cumberland 26, State T. C. 0.

Dartmouth 41, Cornell 6.
Davidson 14, Virginia M. I. 6.
Dayton 6, Miami 6.
Decatur (B) 30, Clifton 0.
DeKalb T. 19, Eureka 0.
Defiance 22, Detroit Tech. 0.
DePauw 0, Wabash 0.
Dover T. 13, Lincoln T. 6.
Drake 7, Iowa State 7.
Drexel 34, Delaware 7.
Duke 25, North Carolina 0.
Duquesne 19, West Virginia 0.
E. Cent. Okla T. 10, N. W. Okla T. 7.

Flagstaff T. 0, Temple T. 0.
Florida 20, Sewanee 0.
Florida A. & M. 19, Dillard 6.
Franklin & Marshall 62, Dickinson 0.
Franklin 27, Rose P. I. 0.
Fresno State 31, California Aggies 6.
Fordham 45, Muhlenberg 0.
Furman 20, South Carolina 7.

Geneva 25, Westminster 0.
Georgetown 13, Manhattan 0.
Georgetown C. 9, Union 0.
Glenville 37, Shepherd 0.
Gonzaga 50, Puget Sound 12.
Grand June. (J. C.) 25, Adams S. T. 0.
Greensboro 33, St. Augustine 0.
Grove City 13, Ithaca 13.

Hamilton 7, Union 6.
Hampden Sydney 13, Swarthmore 0.
Hanover 20, Ball State 13.
Hardin Simmons 14, Howard Payne 0.
Harvard 41, New Hampshire 0.
Holy Cross 79, Bates 0.
Hope 7, Michigan Normal 7.
Howard 19, West Ky. T. 0.

Idaho (S. B.) 19, Boise (J. C.) 6.
Illinois (B) 14, Notre Dame (B) 13.
Illinois C. 18, Western T. 6.
Illinois N. 69, Illinois Wesleyan 13.
Illinois S. T. 13, Illinois East 9.
Illinois Wes. 13, Normal 6.
Indiana 24, Chicago 0
Indiana State 16, Evansville 0.
Indiana T. 13, Shippensburg T. 6.

James Milliken 26, Valparaiso 0
Juniata 20, Allegheny 6.

Kansas 12, Colorado 6.
Kansas Wesleyan 13, Baker 0.
Kenyon 13, Missouri Mines 6.
Kirksville 13, Missouri Mines 6.
Knox 6, Bradley 6.
Knoxville 15, Morristown 0.
Kutstown T. 26, Penzer 0.

La Salle 7, St. Bonaventure 7.
Lawrence 18, Elmhurst 13.
Lock Haven T. 13, Mansfield T. 0.
Louisiana State 13, Georgia 0.
Louisville 20, Morehead S. T. 0.
Lowell T. S. 31, Arnold 0.
Luther 7, Upper Iowa 0.

Maryland 0, Washington & Lee 0.
Mass. State 28, Rensselaer P. I. 13.
McKendree 6, North Central 0.
Memphis T. 0, Tennessee T. 0.
Michigan State 27, Loyola (L. A.) 6.
Millikin 26, Valparaiso 0.
Minnesota 40, Michigan 0.
Mississippi 26, Centre 0.
Monmouth 18, Augustana 0.
Montclair T. 0, Trenton T. 0.
Moravian 19, Upsala 0.
Morgan 13, Hampton 0.
Mt. St. Mary's 46, Baltimore 0.
Mt. Union 13, Ohio Northern 6.
Murray 7, Millsaps 6.
Muskingum 19, Akron 0.

Navy 28, Columbia 7.
N. C. State 6, Richmond 0.
New Paltz 13, Hartwick 6.
New York 48, Rutgers 0.
North Dakota 14, Omaha 6.
N. D. State 20, So. Dakota 0
Northwestern 32, Wisconsin 13.

Ohio State 6, Illinois 0.
Ohio 16, Cincinnati 6.
Ohio Wesleyan 6, Marshall 0.
Oklahoma 3, Kansas State 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 20, Haskell 0.
Olivet 37, Lawrence Tech 0.
Oregon 6, Portland 0.
Oregon State 13, Idaho 0.

Parsons 13, Central Iowa 0.
Pennsylvania 33, Penn State 6.
Penn (150) 0, Rutgers (150) 0.
Penn M. C. 13, Susquehanna 6.
Pittsburgh 6, Nebraska 0.
Princeton 27, Lehigh 0.
Princeton (150) 26, Yale (150) 0.
Principia 40, Kemper M. I. 0.
Providence 13, R. I. State 0.
Purdue 12, Iowa 6.

Rice 17, Texas A. & M. 10.

San Diego 13, Redniands 7.
San Francisco 20, Denver 0.
San Jose 20, Nevada 6.
Shenandoah 25, Potomac State 0.
Slippery Rock 12, Thiel 7.
S. D. State 38, St. Olaf 0.
South Ga. T. 25, Georgia M. I. 12.
South. California 20, Wash. State 10.
Southeast O. T. 14, Northeast O. T. 6.
Southern Methodist 13, Arkansas 6.
Stanford 33, Montana 0.
Statesboro T. 25, George M. C. 12.
State T. 0, Tennessee P. I. 0.
St. Francis 24, Wagner 6.
St. Johns 6, Johns Hopkins 0.
St. Mary's 10, Santa Clara 0.
Sunflower (J. C.) 54, Lambuth 0.

Talladega 12, Fisk 6.
Temple 26, Marquette 6.
Terre Haute T. 16, Evansville 0.
Texas Christian 28, Texas 0
Texas C. 16, Bishop 7.
Toledo 19, Buffalo 6.
Transylvania 12, East Ky. T. 6.
Tulane 20, Kentucky 13.
Tuskegee 28, LeMoyne 0.

Ursinus 30, Gettysburg 14.
Utah 14, Colorado State 9.
Utah State 27, Brigham Young 0.

Vanderbilt 13, Tennessee 7.
Virginia 0, Virginia P. I. 0.
Virginia State 21, St. Paul 0.
Virginia Union 24, Howard 0.
Vermont 9, Middlebury 0.

Washburn 20, Creighton 3.
Washington 19, Missouri 6.
Washington & Jefferson 26, Wooster 0.
Waynesburg 13, Bethany 0.
Wesleyan 34, Rochester 0.
Westchester T. 19, Washington C. 3.
Western T. 19, Butler 7.
Western Reserve 38, Denison 0.
West Liberty 13, Concord 6.
Whitman 20, Albany 0.
Whitworth C. 6, E. Oregon N. 6.
Wiley 71, Sam. Houston 0.
William Jewell 13, Central 7.
William & Mary 32, Emery Henry 0.
Williams 13, Amherst 0.
Wittenberg 6, Heidelberg 0.

Yale 55, Lafayette 0.

Adam Walsh Signs Bowdoin Contract

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Nov. 18 (AP)—Adam Walsh, Bowdoin College football coach, has signed a three-year contract, Malcolm E. Morrell, director of athletics, announced today.

Morrell did not announce the terms. The contract will become effective July 1, 1936. Walsh, former head coach of Santa Clara and line coach at Yale and Harvard, came to Bowdoin last spring on a one-year contract.

Under his coaching this year, Bowdoin won its first state championship since 1917. The Polar Bears won five games, lost one, and tied one. The loss was to Williams, leading small college team in New England. Maine tied Bowdoin 13 to 13 by a last half spurt. The Bowdoin victories were over Massachusetts State, Wesleyan, Colby, Bates and Tufts. The last four teams failed to score against the Bears.

Last year the team, composed practically of the same players who completed their season Saturday with a 31 to 0 defeat of Tufts, failed to win a game.

Sporting Around the Hub

B. U. Basketballers Get Down to Serious Business

BOSTON UNIVERSITY'S varsity basketball squad, which has been working out informally for two weeks under Head Coach Mel Collard, gets down to serious business today. Before the week is over, Coach Collard will slice his squad to 12 men which he will carry on the team for the rest of the season.

The outstanding forwards to date are Creg Luiz, Frank Weatherby, Charles Fisher, Al Schreiber, Darius Kelley, Horatio Sternberg and Gene Montchall. Of this group, Luiz, Weatherby and Kelley saw considerable action last year.

Paul Hendricks, captain of last year's freshman, seems to be the outstnding center to succeed Al Mathers, captain of last year's varsity. Kelley, who is with the forward squad, fills in as reserve center.

The guard situation as present is far from good as there are only four players worth considering. Jim Ainsley, one of B. U.'s standouts in basketball, will be at one guard position, and the other post is being battled for between Abe Rabinowitz, Mark Santa and Bob Yancey.

* * *

Terriers Lose Players—Perhaps the most severe blow the Boston University basketball team received this year occurred when Russ Lawry was injured on the football field this fall. Lawry was the greatest basketball prospect ever to enter the university, and last year, as a member of the freshman team, he averaged 12 points a game. There is a strong possibility that he will be available for the last half of the season. Ray Maddocks, a veteran last year, is also out because of an injury received in football. A third football man who is not expected to play is George Pattison. He is expected to give up basketball for a year at least.

The Terriers will open Dec. 7 with Salem Normal School. They do not expect too hard a tussle in their opening game at the B. U. gym and the tilt should serve as a warmup for the hard games which are to follow.

* * *

Women's Golf Meeting—The annual meeting of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts will be held at the Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Dec. 5 at 11 o'clock. The principal business of the meeting will be to elect officers for the years 1936 and 1937 and to elect four members of the executive committee and the chairman of the nominating committee for the year 1936.

The ballot: President, Frances Stebbins; vice-president, Eleanor W. Allen; secretary, Mrs. Frederic A. Stanwood; assistant secretary, Mrs. G. P. Buell; treasurer, Mrs. Kenneth L. Hayes; chairman handicap committee, Eleanor La Bonte; chairman state teams committee, Mrs. E. C. Stone; chairman finance committee, Mrs. G. T. Bradbury; chairman nominating committee for 1937, Mrs. R. K. Byers.

* * *

Caras's Schedule Tomorrow — James Caras, one of the world's greatest pocket billiard stars, will appear at three places tomorrow and give free instructive lessons on billiard fundamentals to both men and women and a unique display of fancy shots. At 1 p. m., Caras will be at Miah J. Murray, Inc., 1156 Washington Street, Boston; at 3:30 p. m., at New Boston Bowling Alleys, 167 Washington Street, and at 9:30 p. m., at Morton Billiard Parlor, 713 Morton Street, Dorchester.

* * *

Here and There—Clarence H. De Mar, well-known marathoner, was outwalked yesterday in the New England 10,000-meter championship walk over the Franklin Field quarter-mile track, being nosed out in the last lap by Alden H. Burroughs of the Boston A. A., who finished just a bare two seconds ahead of the famous runner . . . Ten of the 15 starters finished the test sponsored by the West End House . . . Peter Laurino, the defending champion, came in third, six seconds behind De Mar . . . The winner's time was 50m. 12 2-5s.

* * *

Jacob Braff of East Boston yesterday made an attempt to break his 1933 endurance record of 50m. in cold water of 44 degrees at the L Street Baths, only to be forced out of the water by the heavy gale, hail stones and rough sea after 23 minutes . . . The Madison Club football team of South Boston journeyed to Lewiston, Maine, yesterday, and won a 7-to-6 game from the Lewiston Witches.

* * *

The Boston professional soccer team did not play its National Cup game yesterday against the Waltz's Cafe Football Club of Fall River at Lincoln Park because of the storm . . . The Boston pro team will meet the Wolf's Cafe team next Sunday at Bigberry Stadium, Fall River . . . All Boston and District League and Bay State League soccer games were called off yesterday . . . The Boston Park Department football games, scheduled yesterday, will be played at a later date.

A storm in Philadelphia Sunday prevented the Boston Redskins and the Eagles playing a scheduled professional football game at the Phillies' ball park . . . Inasmuch as the Redskins and Eagles are out of the eastern championship race the game will not be played off . . . Challenging colleges from greater Boston in the Intercollegiate 4-A cross-country race in New York today include Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

* * *

The Boston Bruins arrived from Montreal last night just in time to watch the Boston Cubs go down to defeat in Boston's first Sunday hockey game to the Providence Reds of the Canadian-American Hockey League, 3 to 0, in the Boston Garden . . . A crowd of 7500 braved the stormy weather conditions and watched the Cubs in action . . . The Bruins opened in Montreal Saturday night against the Maroons, world champions, and came away with the short end of a 1-to-0 score . . . The Bruins are practicing today in the Garden for their opening Hub game of the season against the New York Americans, scheduled for tomorrow night.

* * *

Four members of the Boston Field Hockey Association earned places on the Northeast hockey team which will play in the nationals . . . The Boston girls placing on the first team are Adele Loysen, left wing; Helen Libby, right half; Frances Pierce, right forward, and Barbara Crowe, goalie . . . Boston placed two substitutes on the reserve team in Kathryn Snyder and Margaret Kepler . . . Second-team players representing Boston are Catherine Bigham Andrews, right wing; Judith Pigeon, left inner, and Eleanor Eaton, left forward.

* * *

Paul Kanaly of Belmont came out first in the field taking part in the New England championship cross-country run, Saturday, at Franklin Park . . . Kanaly covered the soggy 6¾-mile course in 34m 58⅗s . . . He is the son of Frank Kanaly, Yale trainer . . . The Boston A. A. cross-country team defeated the United Shoe M. A. A. group for the team prize, 23 points to 32.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	2	1	0	6	1	5
Rangers	1	1	3	5	9	3
Detroit	0	2	0	1	1	2
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0

Canadian Division

Toronto	2	1	0	9	7	5
Canadiens	1	0	1	7	2	2
Montreal	1	0	0	1	0	2
Americans	0	1	2	6	14	1

Results Nov. 16

Toronto 3, Rangers 2.
Montreal 1, Boston 0.

Results Nov. 17

Canadiens 6, Americans 0.
Chicago 3, Rangers 0.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	2	0	1	10	8	4
Springfield	1	1	1	5	6	3
New Haven	1	1	1	8	8	3
Providence	1	1	0	5	2	3
Boston	0	1	2	2	6	1

Result Nov. 16

Philadelphia 4, Springfield 2.

Results Nov. 17

Providence 3, Boston 0.
New Haven 4, Philadelphia 3.

College Cross-Country Results

Lehigh 18, Ursinus 37.
Navy 24, North Carolina 31.

Welker Cochran Nearing Another World Cue Title

World's Three-Cushion Billiard Championship Standing

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG	P.C.
Welker Cochran	7	0	10	33	1.000
Willie Hoppe	7	1	10	35	.875
Arthur Thurnblad	6	2	6	36	.750
Johnny Layton	4	5	8	50	.444
Allen Hall	4	5	8	35	.444
Kinrey Matsuyama	4	5	8	39	.444
Jay N. Bozeman	4	5	9	32	.444
Otto Reiselt	3	6	11	34	.333
Augie Kieckhefer	3	6	7	50	.333
Tiff Denton	1	8	10	41	.111

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)— Welker Cochran, smiling young San Francisco cueist, reigning 18.2 balkline billiard champion, today had the world's three cushion championship within his grasp.

Winner of seven straight games, Cochran plays Arthur Thurnblad of Chicago tonight, and, if victorious, meets Willie Hoppe, master of the 18.1 game, for the championship tomorrow.

Hoppe firmly entrenched himself in second place last night, with seven victories and one defeat. He outplayed Johnny Layton, of Sedalia, Mo., defending champion, 50 to 41, in 50 innings.

Layton is tied with Allen Hall of St. Louis, Jay N. Bozeman of California and Kinrey Matsuyama of Tokyo, Japan, for fourth place, each with four victories and five defeats.

Two Upsets Scored In U. S. Professional Football League

National Professional Football League Standing

Western Division

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Green Bay	6	0	3	127	67	.667
Chicago Cardinals	4	1	2	65	36	.667
Chicago Bears	5	0	1	150	65	.625
Detroit	5	1	3	129	89	.625

Eastern Division

New York	5	0	3	115	82	.625
Brooklyn	5	0	4	76	80	.500
Pittsburgh	4	0	5	83	149	.444
Philadelphia	2	0	6	40	135	.250
Boston	1	0	7	52	114	.125

Results Nov. 17

Detroit 20, Green Bay 10.
New York 3, Chicago Bears 0.
Two games postponed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—The upset bug that has destroyed so many flowering collegiate gridiron hopes this season hasn't overlooked the National Professional Football League.

The 1934 champion New York Giants and the Detroit Lions, by whipping the Chicago Bears and Green Bay Packers, respectively, yesterday, accounted for two of the biggest surprises of the campaign.

The Giants conquered the Bears, 3 to 0, at Chicago, after taking a 20-to-3 beating from the westerners at New York two weeks ago. Detroit, which absorbed a 31-to-7 trouncing from Green Bay last Sunday, bounced back to trim the Packers, 20 to 10.

The Cardinals and Dodgers will play off the postponement Tuesday night. On Sunday, the Cards play at Boston, Detroit invades Chicago for a battle with the Bears, New York entertains Philadelphia and Green Bay goes to Pittsburgh.

German Team Wins Handily

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—The German team of Gustav Kilian and Heinz Vopel won Chicago's 34th international six-day bicycle race last night by four laps over Norman Hill and Jerry Rodman. The winners' margin was the most decisive in years in a Chicago race.

Game for Dr. Euwe

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18 (AP)—The twentieth game of the chess match between Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam was resigned yesterday by Dr. Alekhine without resumption of play. The score to date—Dr. Alekhine 7, Dr. Euwe 6, drawn 7.

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The undersigned officers of South Boston Neighborhood House, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, County of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members legally entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Olivia James House.

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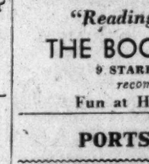

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Thanksgiving Turkey
Now at
TURNER'S MARKET
and don't forget that delicious
R&R PLUM PUDDING
353 Park Ave., Auburn, R. I.
Phone Williams 7120

ERNEST MOORHOUSE
Contractor
Tel. West 6292-J
42 HOMEFIELD AVE.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have:
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
TELEPHONES 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
NEW FALL THINGS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STORE
Telephone 861
916 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
GROCERIES CHOICE MEATS

MILLNER'S
New Fall Arrivals in Every Department
Telephone 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Modern Department Store
FEATURING
SHOES
by
I. MILLER
and
M. W. LOCKE
Washington Ave. and 32d St.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

AUSTIN & WHEALTON
TEXACO Station
Gas, Oil, Tires and Batteries
FUEL OIL
25th Street and Marshall Avenue
PHONE 2495

FALCONER'S
3111 Washington Avenue
See our line of fine stationery and fountain pens

BARCLAY & SONS
Credit Jewelers
2605 Washington Ave., Newport News
Oldest Jewelry Store in the City
Came Here in 1896

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
WERTHEIMER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
754 W. 21st St. Phone 41478 Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
"Free-swing" Suspenders by PARIS

FURRIER
HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Dial 39118
A CHRISTMAS GIFT of FURS will please MILADY

ROANOKE

There Are Three Kinds of Bread
GOOD—BETTER—BEST
The Best Is Always Obtainable at
MICHAEL'S BAKERY
Fresh at Your Door Each Day

Rutrough's
INCORPORATED
"Fashions for Men"
Ponce de Leon Bldg.

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts
Heinz Products, Quaker Oats.
110 GRANDIN ROAD

BUSH FLORA SHOE CO.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

CLOVER
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

PROPST CHILDRESS
featuring
I. Miller "Beautiful Shoes"
also
Foot Saver and Red Cross Shoes

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM
Valley Bell DAIRY CO. INC.
SEVEN STORES

HUNTINGTON

VISIT
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9858

Use PRESTONE *and Be* SAFE
Foster Thornburg Hardware Co.
DISTRIBUTORS

STANDARD PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
Appreciates Your Patronage
912-914 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
PRINTING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
1120 THIRD AVENUE
PHONE 23394

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

MORGANTOWN

O. J. MORRISON CO.
Morgantown, W. Va.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

"We Give Personal Service to All"
NEW YORK MILLINERY
invites you to see our hats of exclusive style.
217 FAYETTE STREET

KROPFF BROS.
Graduate member American Gem Society
JEWELRY—DIAMONDS
GEM STONES
A Book on Diamonds upon request
METROPOLITAN THEATRE BLDG.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
BINNINGS LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE W.
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W., Calgary

Wilson Electric Supplies
ROGERS, MARCONI, PHILCO RADIOS
Electrolux Refrigerators and Cleaners. Easy Washing Machines.
335 8th Ave. W. M 1026

Mission Cycle Store
Locksmiths
Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled

2414 4TH ST. WEST M. 2278

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5426 for Service

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company
All the supplies for your Christmas Cakes and Puddings can be obtained in our Pure Food Depts.
Telephone 27141

Thornton & Perkins
QUALITY UPHOLSTERING and DRAPERIES
Direct Importers
10620 Jasper Ave. Phone 24654

Corona Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
Modern Methods Throughout
Service and Courteous Treatment
Phone 26311 CORONA HOTEL

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive.
Your complete satisfaction is our objective.
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET EDMONTON ALBERTA

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

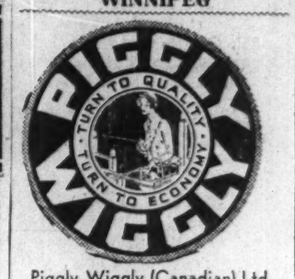
ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22433

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG



Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
FOR THE NEWEST GIFTS COME TO THE
"New Things Shop"
Second Floor Elevator Lobby
Here you will find new things from all over the world—among them
Hors d'oeuvres servers
Boudoir whimsies
Wooden salad bowls
Animal novelties
Mirrored boxes

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON
Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 12
Yours for Foot Comfort

Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

THE BLOSSOM FLORISTS
Flowers for Every Occasion
FRANK R. SKIDMORE
Member of the T. D. S.
1406 Main St. Phone 55550 Res. 55553

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320

THE C. W. ROBINSON CO. LTD.
"If it comes from Robinson's you know it's good." That's why so many people when speaking of Christmas say "Get it at Robinson's." Hamilton's shopping center. Reg. 4400.

For the Women who know and want the best.
Liberty WOMEN'S WEAR LIMITED
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
223 Kenilworth No.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
128 Dundurn North—Regent 3600
Razors—Blades—Shaving Cream
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

MIDDLESEX MOTROS Ltd.
Ford
50 Employes - Modern Equipment
5 Greasing Pits
Repairs to all makes of cars
We specialize in
EVEREADY PRESTONE
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceterias, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL.

Cairncross the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*218 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road
CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Visit Toy Town, and bring your children up the chimney to see the large group of marvellous new Toys on display.

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
Christmas Presents
Nicely Boxed
Marvelous Haberdashery
248 DUNDAS STREET

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE
Since 1870 Ottawa
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN Limited
Q 500

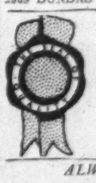
TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. *Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section.*

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

West Toronto Music Co.
ESTABLISHED 1915
RADIOS, REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Radio Service
E. D. LOTT, *Manager*
2989 DUNDAS W. JU. 3486



Marigold Dairies Limited
QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Special Delivery Day or Night
424 Eglinton Ave. W. Mo. 1224

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
G. S. BEER FURS
REPAIRING - CLEANING
1161 ST. CLAIR W. KE. 7373

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

WINTER COATS REDUCED 20%

All Winter coats now in stock, substantially reduced. Furs such as Fox, Mink, Lynx, Beaver, Squirrel, on fine imported fabrics.

$35 to $115

Fairweathers

88-90 Yonge Street Toronto

Kate J. Nicol

Woolnough Foundations

Models of Beauty and Excellence

Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.

RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST. W.

WINTER COATS

"REVITALIZED" Drycleaning will work wonders with your last year's winter coat. Let us show you!

Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited

Lloydbrook 2161

MILNES COAL-COKE

88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

DOAN

COAL CO., Limited

Your Patronage Is Solicited

LL. 3131 - COAL-COKE

LY. 2151 - FUEL OIL

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE STREET E EL. 9855

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS HOT POINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin

Limited

3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343

14 Years' Continuous Service

FELKER BROS.

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing Repairing and Alterations

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY 2167

W. M. MORROW

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER MIMEOGRAPHING MULTIGRAPHING

All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.

503 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

In North Toronto for Popular Priced FOOTWEAR *for all the family*

IT'S The Naborhood Shoe Store

for Complete Satisfaction

CITY LIMITS 3455 YONGE ST.

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

LUNCHEONS TEA DINNERS

Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W. (Just East of St. George St.)

Ford

MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.

Authorized Ford Dealers

PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO

E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

"ISN'T IT THE TRUTH"

SAXBY HILL

GIVES

Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating Repairs Alterations

Hudson 1717

REAL SERVICE IN THE-

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J·T·MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Miss Puritan says:—

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

WINDSOR

Our

YARD GOODS DEPARTMENT

Offers

A delightful variety of smart new fabrics for fall wear. There's economy plus a real thrill in creating your own or the children's dresses.

Leading patterns on sale.

THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

W. H. McCreery JEWELLERS

High class repair work on watches and jewelry our specialty.

Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware Optical Department Gift Shop

Licensed Gold Buyers

218 Oulette Avenue, Windsor

Always Open—Never Closed

Royal Windsor Garage

Every Service for Your Car Towing, Storage, Repairs Fender and Body Bumping Duco Painting Washing, Polishing, Simonizing Tire and Battery Service Gas, Grease, Oils, Accessories Brake Service, Reasonable Prices

314 DOUGALL

"POCA-BLOX"

The Wrapped Fuel

$10.50 per ton

QUALITY COKE AND COAL

NICHOLAS COAL CO. LIMITED

Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

Ed Laird

MEN'S OUTFITTER

Feature value overcoats, all wool, at $21.50 up—Important woollens.

415 Ouellette Avenue Tel. 3-4313

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636 9:00 A M to 5:00 P M daily.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear.
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings.
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods.

FUR COATS

Made to Measure

Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs

DEXTER 8401

Good Shoes *for all occasions*

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

W. R. CLARKE

INSURANCE of All Kinds Specializing in

ANNUITIES

722 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING

Phones: Office LA 7227. Res. WI 4986

COAL OIL

*DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

MAUD FOOTE

High-Class Hairdressing

The one establishment with an international reputation

WINDSOR HOTEL BEAUTY SHOPPE

PL 8770

MOTHER'S BREAD

Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.

Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.

HArbour 9191

Christmas Gifts

FINE Linens, Lovely Handkerchiefs, Imported Silk and Wool Scarfs, Shetland Bed Jackets and "Kislav" Gloves.

JUL HEIM

1420 DRUMMOND STREET

STOP & SHOP

"The Canadian Owned Stores"

MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

WESTMOUNT

A Modern Printing Organization!

WELLINGTON 5227

THE ROBSON PRINTERS LIMITED

(formerly the Westmount News Co.)

4208 St. Catherine St. W. at Green

W Boyd Robson Roderick S. Robson

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!

SIMPSONS

Guarantee is your full protection

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

Eilers

SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE

REGINA

FOODLAND LIMITED

Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

Free Delivery

BROAD and ELEVENTH TEL. 7651

CROWN BAKERY

Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.

Phone 93196

and

Our driver will call gladly

Hair Dressing

Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c, Any Morning

ROSE BEAUTY SHOPPE

1830 Rose St. Phone 29868

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

COAL and WOOD

THE BEST OBTAINABLE

Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.

Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 1364.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143.)

LONDON, CHISWICK—Board residence, electric light, geyser bath; close Chiswick Park station and Christian Science church. 24 Arlington Gardens.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND. 221 Queen's Road, Peckham S. E. 15 New Cross 0496

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15 New X 3332

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE

Telephone PUTNEY 4001. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales Maintenance and Supplies

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station) Frobisher 3380.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Employment Agency (Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1 Near Victoria Coach Station. Tel. Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30; Saturdays 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 18 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

LONDON—Sunny self-contained furnished flat, quiet West-end square, 4 gns. weekly. January-May; 5 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, telephone, gas, electricity, constant hot water. KNAPP-FISHER, 70 Lexham Gardens, W. 8.

LONDON, CHELSEA (near Cheyne Row) Newly converted unfurnished Flats, 1 sitting, 1 bed, kitchen and bath, £90 p. a. Apply Ryan & Ryan, Queen's Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea. Flaxman 2747.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, Addison Gardens, 2nd Floor—3 rooms and use of bath; decorations as desired; £65 per annum. Box W-226, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TOOTING COMMON, LONDON—In charming position close to Common and overlooking orchard; 2 minutes from Tube Station to City and West End; first floor flat in gentleman's house, containing: large lounge, large bedroom and two other rooms, kitchenette, bathroom and separate w. c., garden and garage if required; rent 27/6 per week inclusive. Apply 132, Church Lane, S. W. 17, or Owner, Clear View Hotel Worthing, Sussex.

FLATLETS

LONDON—Half, entirely separate, charming furnished new flat, Harley Street, electrically modernised, 2 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. Welbeck 8458. Box M-2106, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—UNFURNISHED FLATLET, bed-sitting room, kitchen-dining room; rent £85 per annum; suitable lady in business. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1

FLORISTS

KAY NORTON

Choice cut flowers, bowls and baskets and floral designs of all kinds. 1 The Mall, Notting Hill Gate. BAY 0411.

GIFTS

FOR CHRISTMAS!—Charming gift-box of Stationery printed with address; all colours, 3/-; also private greeting cards from 3/- doz. Howitts, 273, High Road, Lee, London, S. E. 12.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district. Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 26, Bond St., Ealing, London, W.5. Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, N. W. 10—Furnished or unfurnished small modern house; 2 sitting, 4 bedrooms, garage, telephone, small garden; close nice park. Box M-2799, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

JEWELLERS

J. WHITEHOUSE

37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1 Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs. Stones reset. Plating and Gilding. All work promptly and expertly executed. Phone Vic. 8085.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.

Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Estd. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10. Depot at 180 High Street, Notting Hill Gate

LECTURES

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The Old Testament

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

No. 1

The following is a general synopsis of the Old Testament, which is designed to be kept for reference with the detailed installments of The Bible in Outline, which will appear daily.—Editor.

A. The World before Abraham, Gen. 1-11.
   1. Before the Flood (about 1656 years), Gen. 1-5.
   2. The Flood (150 days), Gen. 6-9.
   3. From the Flood to the Birth of Abraham (about 427 years), Gen. 10-11.

B. From the Birth of Abraham to the Death of Joseph (about 430 years), Gen. 12; Ex. 1; Job.

C. From the Birth of Moses to the Death of Joshua (about 185 years), Ex. 1-19; Num. 1-33; Deut. 1-34; Josh. 1-24; also narrative portions of Lev., chs. 8, 9, 10.
   1. Israel in Egypt (about 430 years), Ex. 12:40-41, Ex. 1-15:21.
   2. From the Red Sea to Sinai (2 months), Ex. 15:22—chap. 18.
   3. From Sinai to Kadesh-barnea (11 days), Ex. 19-40; Num. 1-14.
   4. From Kadesh-barnea to Jordan (about 38 years), Num. 15-35; Deut. 1-34.
   5. The Entrance and Conquest of the Land (about 26 years), Josh. 1-24.

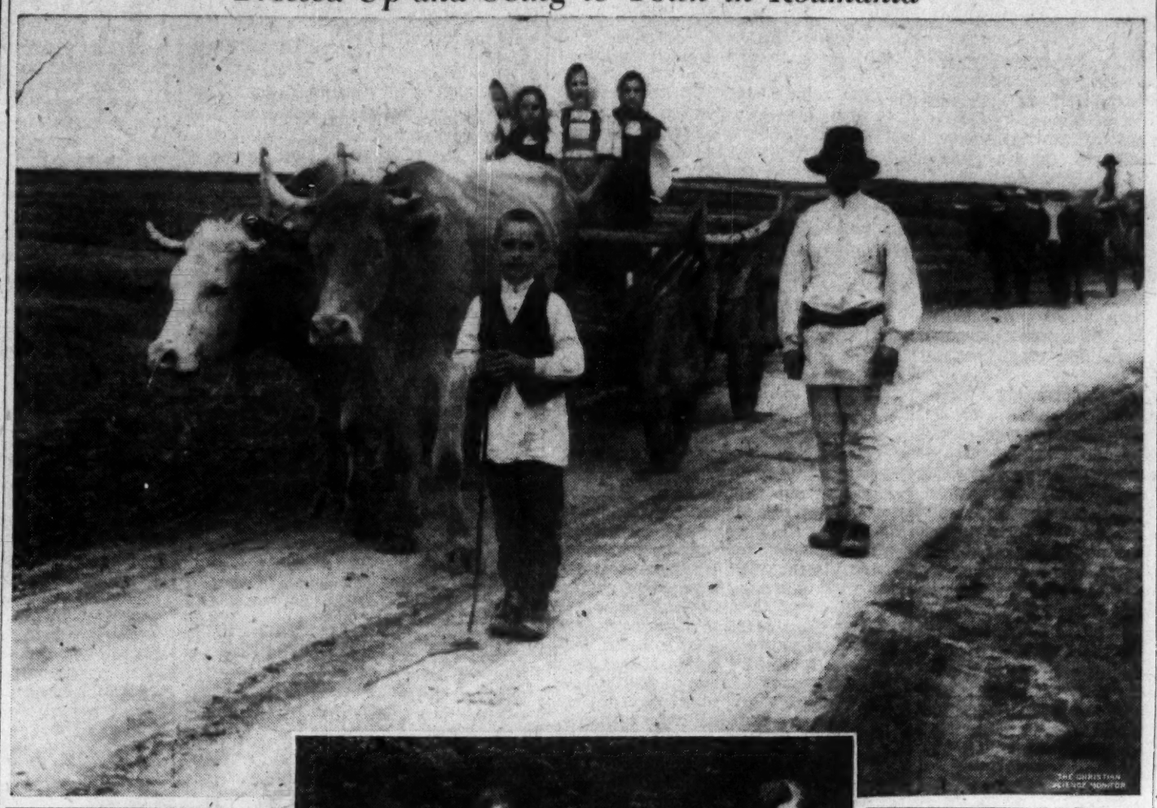
D. Period of the Kingdom administered by Judges from the Death of Joshua to the Call of Saul (about 450 years, see Acts 13:20), Judg. 1:1 to I Sam. 10:24; Ruth. This period was the United Kingdom; government a Theocracy; Jehovah, King.

E. Period of the Kings from Saul to the Captivities (about 485 years, I Sam. 9:1 to 31:13; 2 Sam.; I and II Kings; I and II Chron., and the narrative portions of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel and all of the pre-exile minor prophets (except Jonah and Obadiah), viz. Joel, Amos, Hosea, Micah, Nahum, Zephaniah and Habakkuk.
   1. The Choice and Reign of Saul, I Sam. 9:1—chap. 15.
   2. The Reigns of David (40 years), Solomon (40 years), Rehoboam (17 years), to the Revolt of the Ten Tribes, I Sam. 16; II Sam.; I Kings; I and II Chron.
   3. The Divided Monarchies to the Assyrian Captivity of the Samaritan's (10 tribe) Kingdom, II Kings and II Chron.
   4. From the Assyrian Captivity of Samaria to the Babylonian Captivity of Judah (about 150 years), II Kings and II Chron.

F. Period of the Captivities from the Beginning of the Assyrian Captivity of the Samaritan Kingdom (B. C. 721) to the Beginning of the Restoration of Judah (B. C. 536). Sources of the History: Parts of Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Obadiah, Esther, Ezra 1, Nehemiah 1 to 2:8.

G. The Restored Commonwealth (about 606 years). From the First Restoration under Cyrus (B. C. 536) (Ezra, Nehemiah, Daniel, Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi) to the Destruction of Jersualem (A. D. 70).
   1. From the Return of the First Detachment under Zerubbabel and Joshua (B. C. 536) to the Dedication of the Restored Temple (about 22 years), Ezra 1 to 6; Haggai; Zechariah.
   2. Interregnum (no record).
   3. From the Commission of Ezra (B. C. 458) to the Commission of Nehemiah (B. C. 444) (14 years), Ezra 7 to 10.
   4. The Governorship of Nehemiah (B. C. 444 to B. C. 432) (12 years), Nehemiah 1 to 13; Malachi.
   5. From the End of the Old Testament Canon to the Birth of Jesus (about 400 years), Apocrypha, Josephus, secular histories.

Dressed Up and Going to Town in Roumania



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Nina B. Stone, Bucharest, Roumania

Gay Colors and Fine Stitching Characterize the Costumes of Roumania.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Yes. It closed on Armistice Day, to reopen on Jan. 15, 1936.
2. Yes. The last official record was 61,236 feet, set by Major Fordney and Lieutenant Settle, in 1933. But Captains Stevens and Anderson soared between 73,000 and 74,000 feet.
3. No. The sky took on a purplish tone, because there was no dust to scatter the sun's rays.
4. Yes. The ballast consisted of lead pellets the size of mustard seeds, which were poured out like sand.
5. Yes. It was blown by Corp. Pierre Sellier, in the French War Museum.
6. No. Ovens and pans in most homes today will not accommodate the 24-pound turkeys grandmother used to cook; so experts at the Beltsville, Md., farms of the Department of Agriculture are experimenting with smaller strains.
7. Yes, Miss Jean Batten, New Zealand flier, recently flew from Dakar, Senegal, Africa, to Natal, Brazil. She completed the 1281-mile hop in 13 hours, 15 minutes.
8. No. It was held in the Greek Legation in London.
9. No. The United States gives up control, but will maintain a High Commissioner (Frank Murphy) in a supervisory and consulting capacity, for the 10 years of transition from a commonwealth to a soverign nation.
10. No. Free trade, with the exception of certain annual quotas and export taxes, will be maintained during the 10-year period of transition. Then the Philippine Nation will be put on the same basis as any other foreign nation.
11. Yes. The group comprises 7083 islands.
12. No. He received 19—that being the number provided for the head of a commonwealth. A head of a nation is entitled to 21.
13. Yes.
14. Yes. Arthur L. Race, head of the committee on temperance reports to the American hotel men that "public reaction" to intemperance is likely to put prohibition back into the Constitution.
15. Yes. But the other economic sanctions are not accepted.
16. Yes. Admiral Standley, Norman Davis, and Ambassador Bingham (to Britain) are expected to be the official delegates.
17. No. As of Nov. 2, the registration was 555,717.
18. Yes. He also urges a modified "AAA plan" so that munitions makers may be paid for not making arms.
19. Yes. In fact, a saving of 44 per cent. Incidentally, the per horsepower saving is 75 per cent (1925, $31.50; 1935, $7.80).
20. Yes.

In Lighter Vein

The Bitter End

A party was paying a visit to the docks, and for one of their number the endless row of buckets in a dredger seemed to have a great fascination. While the others went off to enjoy themselves, this man kept his gaze fixed firmly on the dredger.

Several hours later his friends found him at the same spot. When they told him the train would leave without him if he did not hurry, he exclaimed: "I don't care; I've counted 11,963, and I mean to see the last bucket if I stay all night!"—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Point of View

After all, it is no concern of ours if people persist in taking a queer view of things.—*Daily paper.*

The time for us to wince is when they stick them in albums and insist on showing them to us.—*Humorist.*

Just the Man

"Arresting famous personality needs a keen business associate."—*News Advertisement.*

What's wrong with Dr. Watson?—*Punch.*

Modern Variety

Teacher: "Can any little child give me a commandment with only four words in it?"

Nellie: "Keep off the grass."—*Whitsitt Imprint.*

Generous

Customer: "While in New York I paid five dollars in tips alone."

Waiter:: "Were you there many years, sir?"

An Unbeliever

Customer: "Have you that book called 'Man, the Ruler'?"

Salesgirl: "Fiction department, on the first floor, sir."

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Telephone Calls

HOWARD GREENMAN, a shut-in, has found a way of making a living for himself and for an elderly woman who keeps house for him. A friend of his, who is a member of a large club in Kansas City, realized that there was much telephoning to be done in giving members messages, such as reminding them of luncheon engagements and the like. He presented the idea, with the result that Howard now has plenty of work to support himself. One club tells another of the service; and even Sunday schools have used his aid.

The work, besides giving a living to two persons, frees many an office telephone from awkward tie-ups.

R. R.

For the Scrapbook

The greatest curse that can be entailed on mankind is a state of war. All the atrocious crimes committed in years of peace, all that is spent in peace by the secret corruptions, or by the thoughtless extravagance of nations, are mere trifles compared with the gigantic evils which stalk over this world in a state of war. God is forgotten in war; every principle of Christianity is trampled upon.—*Sidney Smith.*

The force—the mass of character, mind, heart, or soul—that a man can put into any work, is the most important factor in that work.—*A. P. Peabody.*

The foundation of all good manners is to think of others and not of yourself.—*Vicar de Wrexham.*

Action is a universal language which all can understand.—*St. Clair Stobart.*

The most unhappy of all men is he who believes himself to be so.—*Hume.*

Brevities

Punch: Italian soldiers in East Africa who are unable to go home on leave are allowed to be married by proxy. One or two, no doubt, would have preferred the option of going to East Africa by proxy.

Springfield (Mass.) Union: Most of the wealthier families probably will be able to afford roast pork for Thanksgiving; the rest of us will have to be satisfied with the usual turkey.

London Opinion: We are told by a window dresser that there are scores of ways of making colored paper attractive. Most girls prefer it cut into tiny pieces and thrown over them.

Florida Times-Union: It is stated that a typical American is one who has his home mortgaged for his car, plays golf when he ought to be at work, and has five different loans from the Government.

Washington Star: Bread goes up in price and the farmer continues to wonder why there is so much difference in cost between the barn and the bill of fare.

New Yorker: Austria and Hungary have refused to join in sanctions against their neighbor. They may have their own opinions, but the way business is now the customer is always right.

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: What is meant by "germane," and how can one determine whether or not an amendment is germane to a pending motion?

Answer: The word "germane" is defined as "closely allied, appropriate, relevant." "Relevant" means "bearing upon, applying to, pertinent."

A good way to test whether or not an amendment is germane is to ask, could this motion be made as a separate motion if the pending motion were adopted? If the adoption of the pending motion would prevent offering the amendment later as a separate motion, the amendment is germane.

An able chairman will exercise great care in determining whether or not an amendment is germane. "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised," (page 146), says: "The chair should never rule an amendment out of order unless he is perfectly sure that it is so. If he is in doubt he should admit the amendment or submit the question as to its being in order to the assembly."

Daily Anecdote

His Man

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BISHOP WILLIAM LAWRENCE was discussing with President Eliot of Harvard the filling of a vacancy in the bishopric. Phillips Brooks was being considered for the position; but when Bishop Lawrence asked Eliot if he thought Brooks would be elected, President Eliot replied, "No; a second or third rate man will do as well."

Phillips Brooks was elected. And when Bishop Lawrence and Dr. Eliot met again, the Bishop said, "Glad Brooks was elected; aren't you?"

"I suppose so," replied Dr. Eliot. "But to tell the truth, William, you were my man."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Check each question "Yes" or "No." Detailed answers appear elsewhere on the page. Grade yourself 5 for each correct answer

1. Will the San Diego Fair reopen next year? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is it true that the recent stratosphere flight exceeded the former official record for height by more than 10,000 feet? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. As the stratosphere balloon ascended, did the airmen note that the sky gradually grew brighter? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. During the stratosphere flight, was there any precaution taken to protect persons below when ballast was dropped? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Is it true that for the worldwide radio hookup on Armistice Day, 1935, the same joyous bugle that announced the first Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918) was blown by the same soldier? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Is the United States Department of Agriculture endeavoring to develop larger turkeys? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Has any woman ever made a solo flight across the South Atlantic? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. When George II recently retook the throne of Greece, was the acceptance ceremony held in Athens? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Now that the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines has been officially inaugurated, does the United States relinquish its supervision? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Is the policy of free trade to be continued indefinitely between the Philippines and the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)
11. Is it true that the Philippine Commonwealth comprises more than 6500 islands? (*Yes..... No.....*)
12. When Manuel Quezon was sworn in as President of the Philippine Commonwealth, did he get a full salute of 21 guns? (*Yes..... No.....*)
13. Does the Mexican Government require Mexican pilots for planes in Mexico? (*Yes..... No.....*)
14. Is it true that the American hotel industry, which fought for repeal, is now fighting for moderation? (*Yes..... No.....*)
15. Has Austria, which has declined to join the League's sanctions against Italy, barred the shipment of arms to Italy? (*Yes..... No.....*)
16. Is the United States to be officially represented at the London Naval Conference, which assembles on Dec. 5? (*Yes..... No.....*)
17. Has the enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps dropped below 500,000? (*Yes..... No.....*)
18. Is it true that Gen. Smedley D Butler has publicly declared that he will never again bear arms except on his native soil in defense of his country? (*Yes..... No.....*)
19. Does the average price of "23 cents a pound" for this year's automobiles represent a saving of more than 40 per cent, as compared with the prices in 1925? (*Yes..... No.....*)
20. Does the recent election in Britain mean that Baldwin's Government is returned to power? (*Yes..... No.....*)

(What Is Your Score?)

What They Say

Doing Unto Others

"Fraternity is the reciprocal affection, the sentiment which inclines man to do unt others as he would that others should do unto him."—*Giuseppe Mazzini.*

Intellectual Isolation

"Mussolini has a great intellect—probably the greatest in the world. . . . The intellectual mind is apt to forget the rest of the world."—*Mrs. Jackson Fleming.*

Victory or Defeat

"If the late war has taught us nothing else, it has surely proved that victory is scarcely more profitable than defeat."—*Viscount Cecil.*

Growth

"It is necessary to try to surpass oneself always; this occupation ought to last as long as life."—*Queen Christiana.*

'Fear Not Then'

AS heaven and earth are not afraid, and never suffer any loss or harm, even so, my spirit, fear not thou.

As day and night are not afraid, nor ever suffer loss or harm, even so, my spirit, fear not thou.

As sun and moon are not afraid, nor ever suffer loss or harm, even so, my spirit, fear not thou.—*Ancient Vedic Hymn.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Mite

(Newcastle Chronicle)

Newcastle, Eng.

A DAY or two ago an elderly woman, who has always been in poor circumstances, limped into Newcastle Dispensary flourishing a pound note. She laid it on the doctor's desk and, with her eyes glowing with excitement, announced that it was her donation to the Dispensary Appeal Fund.

The doctor tried politely to return it, being aware of her poverty. "Not likely!" said she. "I've gotten a bit money from me brother's will and straightaway Aa ses: 'Them that has been good to me shall hev a bit back now.' Aye," she declared, "an' Aa've gotten a poond for the Cathedral Nursing Society and the Clarence Street Mission an' aal. So there it is. Good-day te ye."

And out she went.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

TUDOR—This is one of the proudest of English surnames, for it was borne by the royal house of Tudor, which included Henry VIII and his daughter, Queen Elizabeth. It may be that the inquirer's grandmother was among the numerous descendants of that royal house, for there is considerable choice for the bearer of a name. But if one holds that "kind hearts are more than coronets," one may be content with the explanation that the name was recorded centuries before the Tudor family rose to distinction, and is a Welsh contraction of the baptismal name *Theodore.*

Wiggins—Here we have an older name than *Tudor*, for *Wiggins* is Anglo-Saxon from *Wigand*, meaning "a champion," i. e., one who fought as his lord's representative.

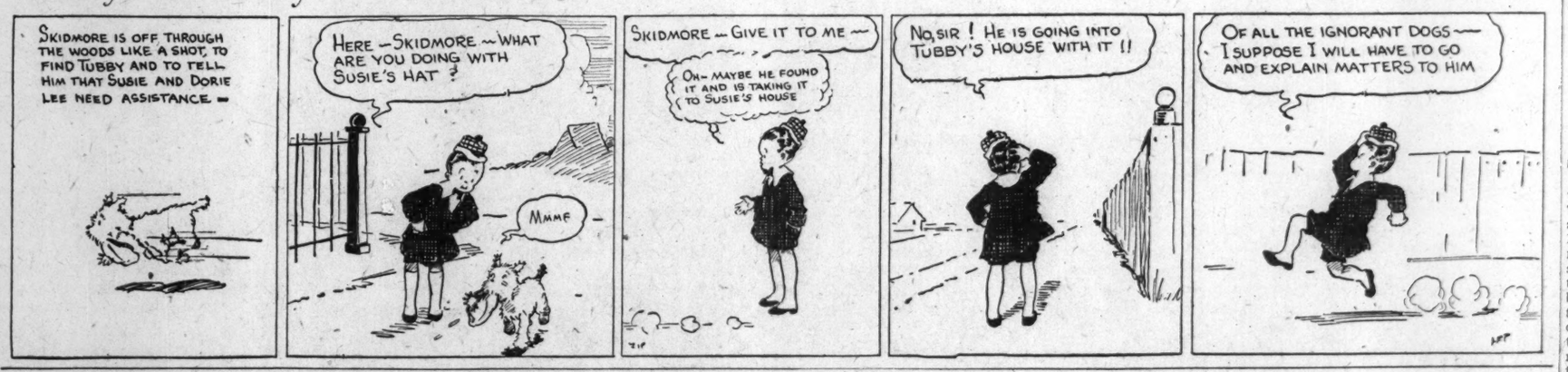
May—Here we have a popular surname derived from at least two sources. First we find it as a contracted form of the Anglo-French *Mahieu*, the Old French form of *Matthew*. Then in Middle English *May* means "a maiden." With this meaning we have also the surname *Mildmay*. Thus Chaucer, in addressing the Virgin (B. 850), writes:

Now, lady bright, to whom alle woful cryen,
Thou glorie of wommanhede, thou faire may
Thou haven of refut, brighte sterre of day

Davison—This is a simple patronymic surname, "the son of *David*," and has, therefore, the same meaning as *Davidson*, *Davies*, and *Dawson*.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Messenger*

By LE PELLEY


SKIDMORE IS OFF THROUGH THE WOODS LIKE A SHOT, TO FIND TUBBY AND TO TELL HIM THAT SUSIE AND DORIE LEE NEED ASSISTANCE —
HERE — SKIDMORE — WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH SUSIE'S HAT ?
MMME
SKIDMORE — GIVE IT TO ME —
OH — MAYBE HE FOUND IT AND IS TAKING IT TO SUSIE'S HOUSE
NO, SIR ! HE IS GOING INTO TUBBY'S HOUSE WITH IT !!
OF ALL THE IGNORANT DOGS — I SUPPOSE I WILL HAVE TO GO AND EXPLAIN MATTERS TO HIM

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Call of the South Pole*

By THE HAGERS

OF PETE PENGUIN I FOUND NO TRACE; BUT I DID NOT GIVE UP THE CHASE.
AT LAST I SAW WHAT SEEMED TO BE A SAIL, SO I FLEW OUT TO SEA.
UPON AN ICEBERG'S FRIGID CREST SAT PETE, BUT I DID NOT PROTEST.
HE IS A PENGUIN, NOT A DUCK. THE SOUTH POLE CALLED! I WISHED HIM LUCK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Good Bargain

IF TRADE is a good thing, the Canadian-American reciprocity agreement is a good thing. For it will increase the exchange of goods across the border. It breaks down part of the barrier that had been raised to keep Canadians and Americans from trading with each other. Beginning in January, goods will flow more freely, consumers north and south of the line will get more for their money, and producers will find new markets.

President Roosevelt and Premier Mackenzie King have made a real breach in the spite fence that had been built up between two good neighbors. And Secretary Hull has taken a major step in his effort to lead the world back to commercial peace.

The economic warfare just begun by the League of Nations against an aggressor nation is only a more severe form of the sanctions nearly every country in the world has been trying to impose on every other country. Geneva's action is directed to the enforcement of peace; the trade wars that have been raging round the world have been a principal cause of actual hostilities. Italy's cry today is for raw materials which are denied her by tariff walls against her goods—the only ultimate means of payment she has.

The kind of tariff-mad world we have had may be judged by the very existence of the barriers now partially removed. Between Canada and the United States, ideally situated to benefit by the same free interchange that has so benefited trade among the states and among the provinces, political pressure of special-interest blocs had raised a wall that was partly responsible for the destruction of nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of the trade enjoyed in 1929. In a world half crazed by racialism and nationalism the shutting out of needed goods because they didn't speak the right language or because they were "foreign" became understandable if not sane. But what legitimate reason was there for barring commodities as between two neighbors, neighbors not only geographically but in ways of thinking and living?

The larger hope in the present agreement is that this first major truce in the international trade war will lead to further peacemaking. Whether this good example does invoke imitation will depend somewhat on how clearly it proves good. Mr. Roosevelt expects that it will double Canadian-American trade in two or three years. For each country as a whole any such development must be a good thing.

For certain groups of producers in both countries the benefits may not be so apparent. Some American farm and lumber and distillery interests will have to meet some competition from across the border. Some Canadian manufacturers may not relish the opportunity opened to rivals below the line. These interests are sure to bring political pressure to bear to restore the artificial advantages they have enjoyed in their home markets. Premier King is in a strong position because he has just won an election which gave him a mandate to break down trade barriers. President Roosevelt has taken his courage in his hands in risking the wrath of farm interests recently won to his standard by crop control measures.

But injury to any particular group of producers is limited by quotas in the more dangerous spots, and the benefits which should result to each country as a whole are so great that this agreement looks like a good bargain—mutually profitable. It is a good bargain not because one or the other has obtained an advantage at the expense of the other, but because each will obtain more wealth by being freer to trade what it doesn't need for what it does need.

Trade is as simple as that, and basically the advantages of freer trade between Canada and the United States are as simple as that.

Are Educators Anti-Antiwar?

AMERICAN college administrators could hardly engage in a less tactful enterprise than that proposed at the meeting of the Association of Urban Universities in Boston the other day. The association was asked to adopt a resolution condemning certain activities of antiwar student groups. To its credit, the association rejected the suggestion.

Many young people already are asking: "Are educators anti-antiwar?" To have made public any such joint condemnation of even the more questionable of students' antiwar efforts would only have confirmed for many students—in high schools as well as in colleges—a belief that educators are against them in their quest for peace. Already some evidence has been collected of tacit agreement among university administrations not only to thwart actually "subversive" student activities, but also to hamper any but trustee-prescribed thinking about affairs of vital concern.

The proposed resolution, it is true, aimed to discourage an extreme and not too reliable method of building peace sentiment. It mentioned specifically the inducement of teachers and students to pledge themselves not to support the United States Government in any war. This it described as "an activity tending to detract from the strength and safety of our Government." The term "any war," is a pretty broad one, and the pledge itself is one that many of its signers might fail to carry out under pressure of wartime emotions and conscription measures.

Nevertheless, student antiwar activities generally have received less co-operation and less understanding than they deserve from university officials. College presidents should know—and the decision of the Association of Urban Universities indicates that some of them do know—that if ideas back of student antiwar efforts are suppressed in colleges they will break out of radio loudspeakers, pop out from between book covers, or shout in headlines, and many readers will be the more impressed by them because their exponents have suffered for their convictions.

A more effective campaign against "subversive activities" can be carried on by educators ready to understand and guide the postwar student's awakening to the needlessness, futility and immorality of murder in uniform. This campaign would consist of helping students to examine all the causes of war—not excluding those factors which students are now often forced to examine for themselves with results that make college administrations obviously uncomfortable. To this end, educators would need the confidence of youthful thought. They are to be congratulated on avoiding a needless sacrifice of this confidence when a group of them refused to condemn student groups who are trying to end the scourge of war. Not wisely, perhaps, "but too well," but at any rate trying.

Shadows of the White House

TWICE within a week have important White House personages lent their names to causes where they carried weight with local government officials in Washington.

A veterinary surgeon for the District of Columbia was appointed after Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote a letter of recommendation.

A liquor store in a residential neighborhood in a hard-fought battle for renewal of its license presented to the Alcohol Beverage Control Board a petition led with the name of Stephen Early, one of the President's secretaries. Mr. Early's endorsement was given despite testimony from a minister whose church is located opposite the store that he found 19 liquor bottles on the church lawn one Sunday morning.

It would make for a more democratic government if persons whom circumstances have placed in positions of more influence than the average citizen can command would restrain their personal views where they might give unwarranted advantage to one side or person.

Mr. Rockefeller's Letter

IT IS impossible to read the letter written by John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the Northern Baptist Convention without sensing its simple sincerity and deep conviction.

Following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Rockefeller has been a constant generous contributor to the church of which both are communicants. Instead of continuing those donations he purposes in future "to contribute to specific projects, chiefly interdenominational or nondenominational in character, which interpret the Christian task in the light of present-day needs and which are based not so much on denominational affiliation as on broad, forward-looking principles of co-operation."

It must have taken courage to write that letter dated March 7, 1935, and only now made public. Love for the church with which he has been "all his life so happily associated" breathes through the communication, but while still believing in denominations because they allow for "individual variation in religious experience," Mr. Rockefeller sees "the tendency inherent in denominations to emphasize the form instead of the substance, the denominational peculiarity instead of the oneness of Christian purpose." That way, he believes, lies "an obstacle to the development of the spirit and life of Christ among men."

Men and women of many denominations, and of no denomination, will join with him when he writes:

> My faith is increasingly centered on the few fundamental principles of Christ's life and teaching as set forth in the four Gospels. I believe those principles can be applied with practical vision and spiritual power.

Unnumbered thousands today are rejoicing that in ever-larger measure they are proving that the truth of the gospel Jesus taught: "The kingdom of God is within you," is indeed a vision that is practical, and that its spiritual power does enable his followers to obey the Saviour's full behest: "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils."

The words of a much-loved hymn:

> And our sisters and our brothers
> Are united in one band

point hopefully to that day when differences of denominations shall be less noticeable than the oneness of a universal faith "centered on the few fundamental principles of Christ's life."

NEW YORK CITY'S antinoise crusade may or may not have been taken very seriously by the rest of the United States, but when Mayor LaGuardia and the board of estimate are reported as taking steps to do away with the Sixth Avenue elevated railway structure one is obliged to admit that the campaign must be in earnest.

Marching Students

Book News of the Day

THE college trustee is the villain of REVOLT ON THE CAMPUS (New York: Covici-Friede. $3). Back of manifestations of reaction in the cloisters of learning, James Wechsler finds the presence of moneyed men on the boards of trustees.

One who has been close to the center of student revolt here analyzes some of the influences for conservatism in university education. These begin with private financial support of American colleges and continue with the selection of trustees, as would be expected, from among the most financially successful citizens. Mr. Wechsler furnishes quotations in support of his thesis that big business on the boards results in repression in the classroom.

Despite the exhaustive aggregation of facts upon which this study is based, it is not an impartial point of view from which the author is working. But this is the side of the story of campus revolt to which educators too frequently refuse to listen. News readers who have been curious about the background of student expulsions at Columbia University and of the disputes between students and administrators of other colleges over compulsory military drill will find some very interesting reading in this volume. The account of the pilgrimage of some eighty students into Kentucky to investigate for themselves conditions in Harlan and Bell Counties, where strife in the mine area made dark newspaper reading, is especially vivid.

Reed Harris's expulsion from Columbia for his activities as editor of the Spectator is another hitherto half-told tale of which Mr. Wechsler offers information straight from the field of battle. Of the nine medical students also expelled from Columbia, and for whose dismissal only the most unsatisfactory reasons were obtainable by the press, Mr. Wechsler has more to say. Again, he finds university administrators in a questionable position, although it cannot be said that he offers a great deal of new information on a matter that was being widely discussed last summer.

One of the chief values of this work lies in the leaven it may provide for the thinking of persons susceptible to Red scares. It may all depend on the point of view—whether you are a loyal member of "fraternity row," a paid athlete or a military enthusiast—whether you will take the signs seriously, but as Mr. Wechsler has found them they are pointing quite as threateningly toward fascism in the United States as toward its much-feared opposite. Certainly the American educational system should be well defended from Communism by its very structure. If educational policies are to be dictated by such business leaders as are listed in a short Who's Who provided in a chapter called "The Hierarchy," it is clear that the capitalist system is quite safe in the colleges. C. W. M.

Outdoor Labor Market

UP IN the Bronx section of New York, shrewdly close to the corner dominated by a five-and-ten cent store, there is something new under the sun which marks what is probably the shortest cut extant between the producer and consumer of household labor. It is an employment office, but no one runs it. It runs itself. It has no doors, windows or telephone, being outdoors. No one collects any fees for finding jobs for people. Everybody finds their own jobs. No one seems to know just how the thing got started, but one big, laughing colored girl whose name is Louise has kept herself, as she says, "plenty busy" for three years, getting hired pretty nearly every day at the street corner—sometimes several times in a day—for cleaning and housework jobs, and she says heartily the inside of a stuffy employment office will never receive her shadow again.

Anybody can patronize the outdoor labor market. Eligibility is a simple matter. You simply have to own, or at least be custodian of, some windows and at least one floor, that need cleaning. And more than one Bronx housewife has found that it saves time and many fidgets to be able simply to go to a certain intersection and there choose your help for the day, instead of wrestling with the uncertainties of more orthodox agencies where—times being what they are—you may get home to find that your newly acquired help has anything but the abilities you supposed.

* * *

It is a strange place, but rather a pleasant one. Loud and cheerful, with everyone talking at once, as embroidery for the process of just standing about waiting. The theory is that if you sit or stand in one place long enough, a chance to work is bound to turn up. Perhaps it is the waiting out in the sunshine and the open air that is the key to such an almost childishly optimistic view. At any rate, as everyone knows, the immense population of Harlem far exceeds the normal flow of work in its direction; and so, for these many months past, hundreds of Harlem people have been taking the subway to the Bronx bright and early each morning to wait at one of the appointed corners for the arrival of the housewives who have thoroughly tested this short-order labor and found it good.

There are all sorts and conditions of laborers waiting to work. Big, husky ones, men who can lift furniture and lug barrels down cellar. Quick, agile ones, men and women, to put up curtain fixtures and dust ceilings. Pert young women who have a way with children, and like to sit in the sun with them of a morning, and who can even make the luncheon spinach seem like a game.

* * *

There is a kind of unspoken solidarity to the whole thing. The laborers are self-respecting people who want to maintain a certain standard. The women want 35 cents an hour for cleaning and housework but they are accustomed to being informed that they are lucky to be offered 20 cents. Sometimes they can persuade the employer that they are worth more; sometimes not. In which case it is a matter to be decided, how much they need the work, or can afford to wait for another employer.

Naturally one makes friends. A girl or a man gives satisfaction, is quick, neat, willing, cheerful, and the news spreads among the housewife's friends. "Go to—such and such a corner before 8:30 and you *may* be able to get Margaret. She's worth five ordinary people!" So Margaret's fame spreads, and she has plenty of work. Sometimes she gets a "permanent" job. Two or three weeks, maybe a month. Maybe really permanent. But most of them don't particularly hanker for permanent jobs. There is something pleasant and changeful about "being on the corner." One sees one's friends and hears all the latest news. One gets a chance to see who's learned a really intricate new dance step that will shortly be seen at one of the Savoy Ballroom dances—for when Harlem labor is earning, it spends too; and dancing is necessary to life, quite as necessary as chitterlings and yams; so a few cents will be laid aside for admission to one of the weekly dances.

Most of the people who turn out for the sidewalk labor market would infinitely rather do it than have any "trucking" with the relief business. "I don't believe in giving my birthday for a piece of bread!" Or "too much rigamorail. 'Sides, I like to work—ef'n it ain't too often an' too hard. So I gits me up and goes to de corner, and a lady comes along and says 'You now, you want to clean me some windows?' and so I goes along an' I cleans de windows good, and she tells her frien's, 'That there Suzy is the window cleanin'est gal I ever did see', and then her frien's come say 'How you like to clean my windows and my flo's too, gal?' An' that's the way it goes. And so I gits along good."

* * *

In the summer the candidates hug the patches of shade under trees. When winter comes there will still be a line, but it will be in the lee of protecting buildings though still as close as possible to a busy store, and it may not be as long, or as garrulous as in summer time. But it is a curious thing to see at any time the outdoor labor market, and somehow or other a pleasant and agreeable one; there are few sad faces, few frowns; the infectious company of one's fellows seems to chirp up the whole atmosphere. And while one waits, one can always exchange stories and laugh over the immemorially outlandish way of employers—who squeal if there is a thread on the carpet but don't know how to dust in the corners! J. M.

From Townsend Plan Advocates

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your valuable paper, under "The March of the Nations," by Rufus Steele, appears an attack on several causes espoused by millions of honest American people. Among so many there must surely be some intelligent ones.

Mr. Steel has applied the phrase, "something for nothing." He calls the $200 per month proposed by the Townsend plan a bounty, which it is not, any more than the annuity bought from a private company and paid for by the individual who receives it.

The Townsend plan is first and last a social insurance scheme. The Government is requested to create the machinery and run it, just as it did the war risk insurance for the soldiers, and as it does the deposit insurance for the banks. In the one case, the soldiers paid the premiums; in the other, the banks pay the premiums. The insurance is mutual insurance in both cases. That is what the Townsend plan proposes. All the people are required to pay into the fund 2 per cent of what they spend.

We poor deluded believers in Dr. Townsend's plan think that what the country needs at present is a better distribution of buying power. We also believe that injecting $2,000,000,000 per month into the channels of trade and industry and sustaining this injection from month to month, year in and year out, will be a benefit to the industries of the United States. We believe that if more goods are to be sold, then some way must be provided by which more goods can be bought.

Industry needs a ready market for its products. It is fundamental that consumption must equal production. We do not now have overproduction, even though the Government has ordered the destruction and curtailment of food products, and pays for it. While people are hungry for food that is being destroyed, and would gladly buy it if they could, how can one say there is overproduction? The trouble is with the purchasing power. Fetch up the purchasing power to the level of producing power, and our depression will vanish and stay vanished. DELBERT BRUNTON

Mountain View, Calif.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In discussing the Townsend plan in "The March of the Nations" column, a most superficial knowledge of the subject under consideration is evidenced.

The fact is that all under sixty will be paying compulsory annuity insurance premiums (of a very low rate) by way of the 2 per cent transactions tax, the maturing date of which will be upon their attainment of the age of sixty. In this connection, the statement of a commissioner of education, in addressing an eastern educational association recently, is interesting. He declared that persons of fifty years should retire to give a chance to the youth. But he did not outline a plan whereby they could retire, as Dr. Townsend has done. WILLIAM ROBERTS

Des Moines, Iowa.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Townsend plan is meant only to retire enough people in order to make place for the rising generation. With enough people placed in position to circulate the pension monthly, the wheels of industry will turn and more places open for the thousands coming out of our schools and colleges every year.

True, these young people would pay the 2 per cent tax, but where could they buy such cheap insurance?

These taxes will obliterate much of the taxation the people are now carrying by closing almshouses and other charitable institutions and end poverty. MRS. H. E. PRINGLE

Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If it is quite correct for you or me to inherit a competence from, shall we say, a rich uncle, why is it wrong for the masses to inherit their share of the wealth created by the masses who have gone? The efforts of vast numbers of forgotten inventors have resulted in the practicability of plenty for all—plenty which, owing to the fetters of our outworn economic system, is not at present distributed, but is destroyed and sabotaged. Furthermore, the work for long hours of the whole strength of the nation is no longer needed to achieve the plenty. Must, therefore, a great and increasing proportion of the people be kept to the barest subsistence level, rather than give them their share of the nation's potential wealth, for fear of moral impoverishment?

I do implore you to think back to first principles! Even the most orthodox economists admit that the object of production is consumption, and not work for work's sake.

Do not be afraid—man will always express himself through activity—and the people do not need the whip of poverty to save them from moral impoverishment. One hundred years ago, our economic mentors claimed that fourteen hours' daily toil down a coal pit was beneficial to children of tender years. It kept them out of mischief! We admit now that was a barbarous lie! So is our present fear of moral impoverishment if people get their share of the plenty which Providence provides. We do not read that the multitude who were fed with the loaves and fishes were morally impoverished! COL. R. N. BURN

Bedford, Eng.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The McGroarty bill, designed to pay those of sixty years $200 per month, to be spent by them each month, will put some 7,000,000 of that class out of employment, give younger people a chance at their jobs, pay them better wages, will lower the taxes and put into circulation millions of dollars, creating a demand for labor that will put every machine back to work, or, rather, creating a demand for commodities that will put every machine back to work, quickly absorbing the idle.

North East, Penna. CHARLES A. BRANDON

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Townsend plan would eliminate the dole, or relief system, which seems to be becoming more harmful than helpful, and it would also reduce crime to a minimum.

Seattle, Wash. MRS. A. H. WALKER

A Plea for Humaneness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this time of the year people should realize the suffering that attends much fur trapping and should buy no furs at all unless they are assured, on unimpeachable evidence, that these furs are either farm-bred or otherwise humanely killed. It is a moral evil, on no account to be defended, for women, either for warmth or adornment, to wear furs which have been obtained by the brutal methods of the trappers. These arctic foxes and other creatures do not differ in degree from our own cats and dogs, which we protect as much as lies in us from all manner of hurt—shyer, more wary, with great reason, of man—they are equally entitled to our consideration.

I am sure it is lack of imagination which brings women to buy these furs; if they could only visualize the toothed traps and even worse things which I shall not harrow feelings by describing, they would no more think of wearing garments obtained by this means than they would buy the products of slave labor.

If newspapers exclude certain advertisements from their columns on moral grounds, surely on this moral ground furriers' advertisements should be excluded unless the editorial boards are absolutely convinced that the furs offered for sale have been obtained humanely.

Bayswater, Eng. GEORGE FOSTER

Mark Twain on War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This month Mark Twain's centenary is being celebrated. It is timely to recall what he said about war:

"There has never been a just one, never an honorable one—on the part of the instigator of the war. I can see 1,000,000 years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances. The loud little handful, as usual, will shout for war. The pulpit will—warily and cautiously—object, at first. The great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly, 'It is unjust and dishonorable, and there is no necessity for it.' Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded, but it will not last long. Those others will outshout them, and presently the antiwar audiences will thin out and lose popularity. Before long you will see this curious thing—the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers, as earlier, but do not dare say so. And now the whole nation, pulpit and all, will take up the war cry, and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth, and presently such mouths will cease to open. Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame on the nation that is being attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them, and thus he will by-and-by convince himself that the war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception."

That was written before 1900. And Mark Twain had been a soldier.

Boston, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

The Wide Horizon

Figures of Speech—and Other Figures

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

IF ANYBODY in Washington in 1932 could have foreseen Herbert Hoover, standing on a public platform, and throwing off epigram after epigram in a blaze of political brilliance, he would have been astounded. But that is what happened in Mr. Hoover's speech in New York, Saturday, before the Ohio Society. In the old days, Mr. Hoover's utterances were solid, sane and statistically sustaining, but they were more like the iron rations of a campaign than an epicurean feast. The new rhetorical brilliance proves, perhaps, the inspiration that is begot when good lively wrath, long bottled up, is uncorked; or, maybe Mr. Hoover has been fortunate in new secretarial aides.

Joslin, Newton, Richey and Strother, together, could never have achieved that comment, "There are nests of constitutional termites at work." And the amusing completion of the new-deal alphabetical agencies with a corporation for aiding "xylophones, yachts and zithers," is politically effective. Whatever the explanation, and whether Mr. Hoover is a candidate or not, he is certainly aiding every Republican who now is.

It is noted that in his second big speech, Mr. Hoover still avoided the thorny farm issue, on which the election may turn. And the reference to the Treasury stabilization fund, as having simply tied the American dollar to the British pound was certainly a novel viewpoint and an apparent political twist to the lion's tail hardly up to the rest of the speech. On the other hand, there are many in Washington keenly thankful that such an effective denunciation of the New Deal's extraordinary silver policy could be made.

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As the new week opens, Washington is engrossed once more in the consequences of the actual application of League of Nations sanctions against Italy. It is not generally known, but the fact is that the Administration would like, best of all, just at the moment, exact figures of current American exports to Italy. It has statistics, but if the truth must be told, they are neither complete nor authoritative. The difficulty is that they merely record the number of ships, and cargoes, that clear from American ports month by month for Italy. Whether these ships really go to Italy is another matter. Furthermore, ships clearing for other countries may very well go to Italy. The new Commerce Department figures for October will be out in a day or so, but they suffer from the defects noted.

Doing a little research on the subject, this correspondent received from a helpful Commerce Department official a list comparing the official statistics of crude oil clearing for Italy from the United States over a number of years, and the corresponding Italian statistics of American crude oil actually received. The figures went back far enough to avoid all possibility of including war trade. In no year recorded, however, did the figures jibe. In some years the American figures were obviously preposterous, as for example, in 1929 and 1931, when no clearances at all for Italy were reported. In general over the world, import figures are accepted as more reliable than export figures. Here is the table:

Relation of United States Exports to Italian Imports
Crude Oil (1000 Barrels)

	U. S. Exports to Italy	Italy's Imports From U. S.	Difference
1927	45	127	—82
1929	—	97	—97
1931	—	322	—322
1932	76	231	—155
1933	43	—	+43
1934	446	168	+278

With discrepancies like the above, it is obvious that the State Department needs some better method of checking American export of all sorts of goods if it is to know the real facts on the vital present issue of war-fostered trade. In passing, it might be added, that one of the first international complications facing the department under the neutrality law is likely to be with Canada over American exports of nickel to Italy; Canada has almost a monopoly of nickel production, but sends relatively little of it to Italy direct, whereas the United States, getting its nickel from Canada, sent Italy about 20 per cent of its total receipts last year, according to import figures.

* * *

But if friction may develop with Canada over nickel, and to less degree over copper and other re-exports, the new Canadian-United States tariff accord represents a supreme achievement thus far for Roosevelt-Hull reciprocal trade policies. Mr. Hull, patient, inflexible, Jeffersonian Democrat, sat at Mr. Roosevelt's right side yesterday, as the President held an extraordinary press conference. It was not in the executive wing, but in the historic White House itself. As the correspondents entered out of a sodden November afternoon, they were given a sheaf of tariff documents, seated in gilt chairs in the opulent oak-paneled state dining room, and then lectured on the pact by the President himself.

The event illustrated both the importance attached to the agreement, and the fear of political reactions. For the moment, however, reporters were only conscious of a great tariff wall being shoved over to restore normal trade relations between neighbors.